1103



ANDORRA NURSERIES

WM. WARNER HARPER

CHESTNUT HILL, PHILADELPHIA

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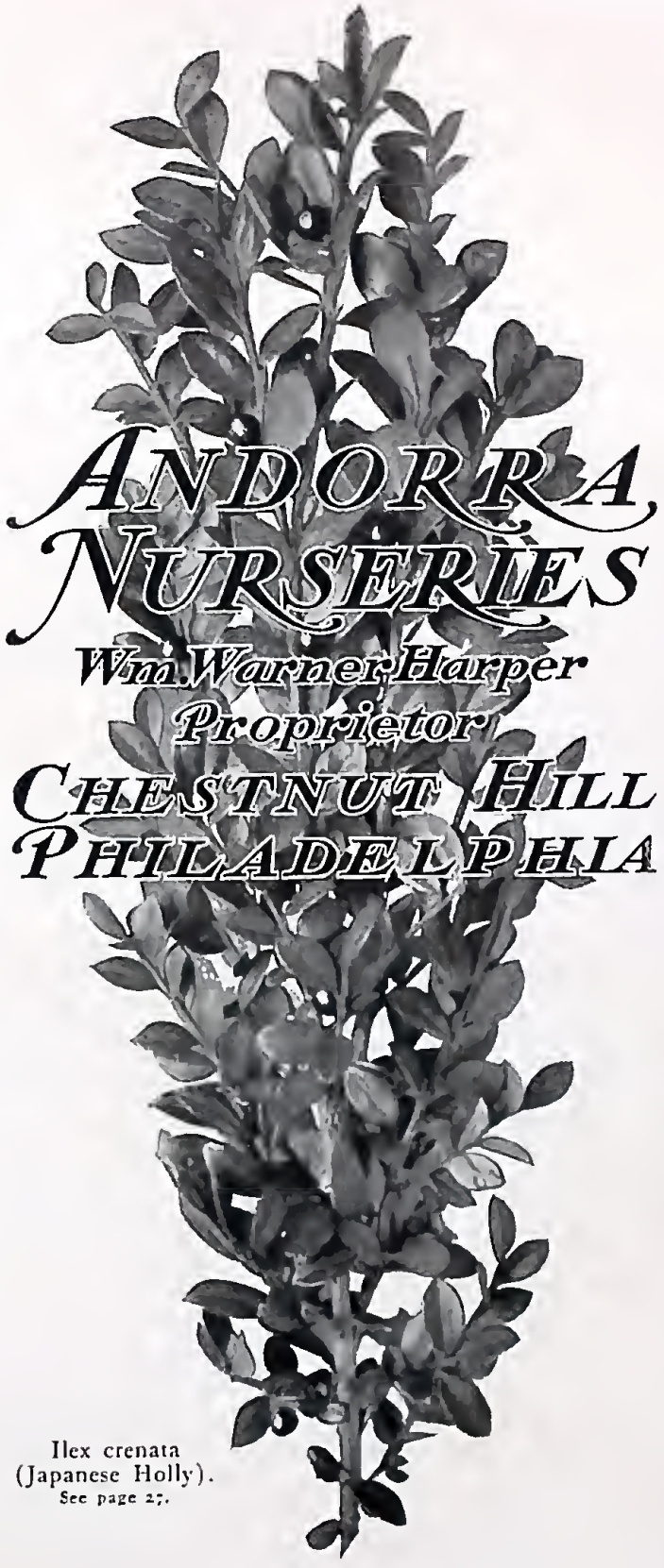
IN THE PREPARATION OF THIS HAND-BOOK OF TREES AND PLANTS WE HAVE SPARED NEITHER MONEY NOR LABOR, AND AS IT CONTAINS NO DETAILS THAT REQUIRE CHANGING EACH SEASON, IT WILL SERVE AS A STANDARD TEXT BOOK OF OUR STOCK.

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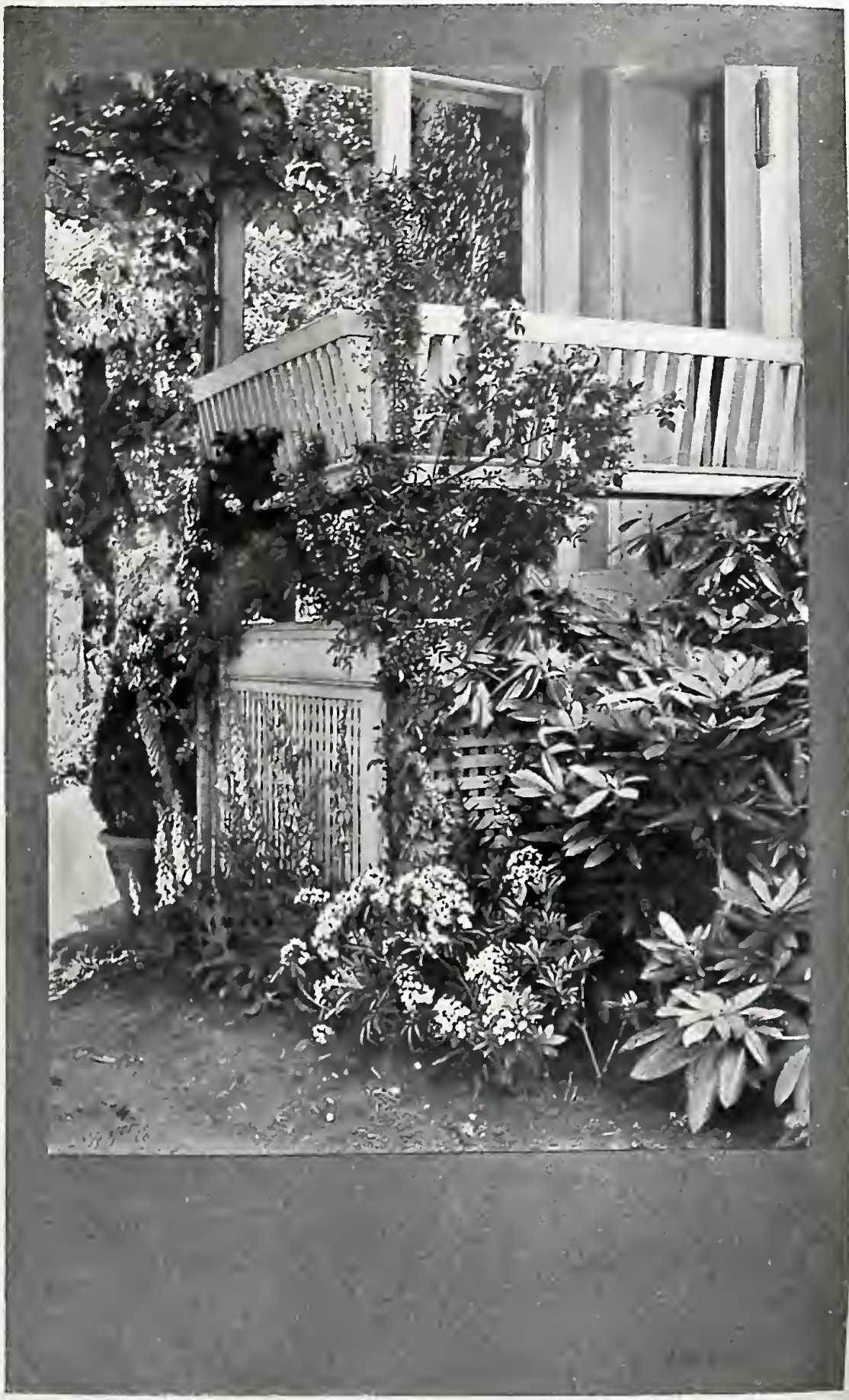
ANDORRA NURSERIES

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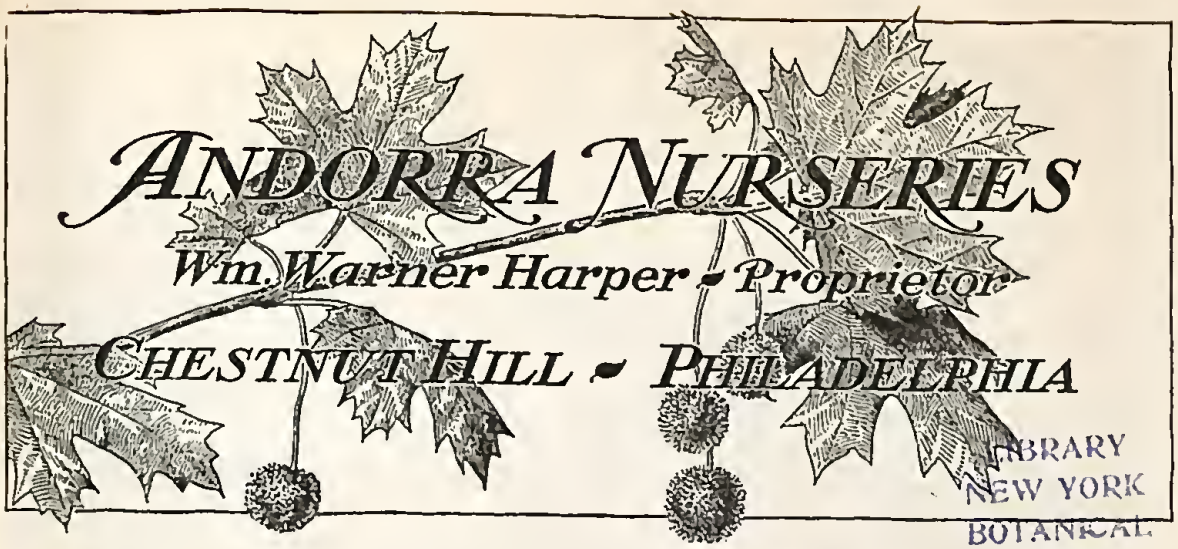
CHESTNUT HILL
PHILADELPHIA



Ilex crenata
(Japanese Holly).
See page 27.



Entrance to Office at Andorra.



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GARDEN

AT the end of the famed Wissahickon drive, the conditions presented by the Andorra Nurseries do no violence to the portion of Fairmount Park which is adjoining. Indeed, the last half-mile of the most lovely park drive in America is bounded by a part of the Andorra Nurseries; and a sharp turn to the left, as one emerges from the shade by the Wissahickon, leads into a beautiful tree-bordered nursery road.

With the wide extent and varied contour of our Nurseries, and with the great variety of trees and plants grown, there comes a special attractiveness. No day in the year is without its own attractions at Andorra, and during the spring and summer months, every morning brings something of special beauty in flower or leaf.

The fields of Iris and of Peony are great sheets of brilliant bloom for many weeks. The surprising display of Mountain Laurel, growing here most happily, is matched by the gorgeous Rhododendrons, not in set fields, but in lines and corners which make their colors the more enjoyable. The beauty of the more delicate hardy perennials is enhanced by contrast with stately borders of specimen trees and shrubs. One may see, too, a perfect scale of delicate, deep and rich colors in the evergreens, contrasting with the brilliancy of the Japanese Maples.

Andorra needs a visit — many visits — to be appreciated. The visitor can see suggestive effects; he can pick out the actual trees and plants he likes, and have them reserved for him. By all means, then, visit Andorra, and see nurseries not paralleled anywhere.

The Andorra Nurseries can be reached by either the Philadelphia & Reading or Pennsylvania railroads to Chestnut Hill station, and from there by the Chestnut Hill (City Line) Trolley to the city line, from where it is only three minutes' walk to the Nursery.

The descriptions in this Catalogue have been made with care, to fairly represent the great stock from which they are written. We have kept nothing unworthy. As the stock varies constantly, prices are not here included; they may be found on a separate list.

OUR STOCK

In view of the special class of trees and shrubs we handle, it is possibly well for us to say a word about them. Ever since the establishment of these Nurseries it has been our practice to grow a stock of thoroughly fine trees and shrubs to a large size, so well rooted and prepared for transplanting that it is possible for our customers to secure trees and shrubs to give immediate effects, and not be obliged to wait several years for stock to make a showing, as is the case with ordinary nursery trees.

To attain this object it has been necessary, not only to practice careful cultivation, but to allow the amount of space necessary for each tree or shrub in order that it might become a perfect specimen of its kind. With this in view, our plantations are laid out with wide rows, and when the small plants are set out from the seed- and cutting-beds, they are placed far enough apart to develop without interfering with the growth of their neighbors, and when they are again regularly transplanted, the same point of "plenty of room" is carefully considered. We take pride in the fact that here at Andorra trees and shrubs are given more individual space than at any other nursery in this country, and we are able to dig specimen trees without in any way interfering with others in the rows. This enables us to get the entire root system of the tree or shrub, and accounts for the successful growth of our stock after transplanting to the destined positions.

SHIPMENTS

Our shipments are packed under personal supervision, and our system is so arranged that all orders are cross-checked, not only to avoid possible errors but to eliminate the chance of a plant which may not be in thoroughly first-class condition leaving the place. We are often asked how large a tree we can ship. Every day during our busy season we are handling material up to 30 feet in height, and as much as 6 to 7 inches in diameter. When trees are too large for our ordinary packages, in bales and cases, we ship by car-load, and frequently use gondola cars and build them up. For large quantities this is by all means the most economical and best method of packing. We build the four sides of the car, board by board, as the stock is loaded, and when finished and roofed in we have practically a large box 40 feet in length, 10 feet in width and 8 to 9 feet in depth. In this way it is possible to avoid all chance of broken branches or of having the trunks and limbs barked by forcing them into the ordinary box cars.

Evergreens are always given special attention, and, when necessary, the roots are carefully burlaped. Owing to our careful system of packing we can ship even car-loads to the Pacific coast in perfect condition.

PLANTING SUGGESTIONS

ON ARRIVAL, the bales or cases should at once be opened, and if the material cannot be promptly planted it should be "heeled-in." To do this, dig a trench from 1½ to 2 feet in depth and of sufficient width to accommodate the roots without bending them. In this trench set the trees close together, cover the roots with soil, mounding it up along the line of the trench, so that it will turn off the water in case of heavy rains. This is of special importance where trees must remain heeled-in any length of time. If the trees can be planted at once, the most important point is the preparation of the hole; this should be dug at least one foot wider than the spread of the roots of the tree to be set, and in good soil should be from 15 to 24 inches in depth, unless for a very large specimen, when it should be proportionately deeper. In case the soil is not good, a much larger hole should be excavated and filled with good soil. Should the planting space be in a clayey soil, the bottom of the hole should be loosened up; if possible, dig entirely through the clay. If not, dig deep enough to fill in with stone or some loose material that will insure drainage.

WHEN SETTING THE TREE, take care that all broken portions of roots are cut off in a clean, careful manner; then set the tree, spreading the roots in a natural position, taking care that the small fibers are not twisted or crowded. Fill in with good, fine soil, which should be worked carefully under the roots so that no spaces remain unfilled. Be careful not to plant too deep. The tree will generally show by the soil-mark on its bark the depth at which it stood in the nursery, and it should not be set more than 2 or 3 inches deeper. As the soil is filled in by layers, it should be carefully trampled until quite firm, and when the hole is filled within an inch or two of the top, the last of the soil should be spread without trampling.

KIND OF SOIL.—We are frequently asked what kind of soil to use and with what to enrich it. Just here we would emphasize the fact that too much care cannot be taken with the preparation of the hole for planting. It is absolutely necessary that the tree be given a quantity of good soil if one would attain satisfactory results. The very best soil obtainable is that from an old meadow where the rich top-soil and sod can be stripped and thrown together. It is always advisable, where much planting is done, to have a compost heap prepared the season previous by putting soil and manure in alternate layers, and have the pile turned two or three times. When either of these kinds of soil is not possible, old thoroughly rotted manure can be mixed with the soil for planting; but in no case should fresh manure or patent fertilizers be used.

AFTER PLANTING.—As soon as the hole is filled and the tree has been properly and firmly set, spread over the surface a layer 4 or 5 inches thick of either old or fresh manure; this layer should extend a foot or two beyond the line of the newly filled hole, and this mulching is important, as it will help to hold moisture; and moisture is, after careful planting, the most important aid to insure success. It should be borne in mind that when a tree is transplanted, no matter how carefully the work is done, it is impossible to take up the entire root system, and therefore before it is able to care for itself it must form new roots, which must take hold of the soil. In the meantime, by the action of the wind and sun, the moisture is being continually evaporated from the trunk and branches, and this must be balanced by an artificial supply. During dry spells and hot weather of the following season, the soil around the base of the tree, for a space wider than the original hole, should be frequently watered, but not so as to make the ground soggy. When possible the foliage should be sprayed.

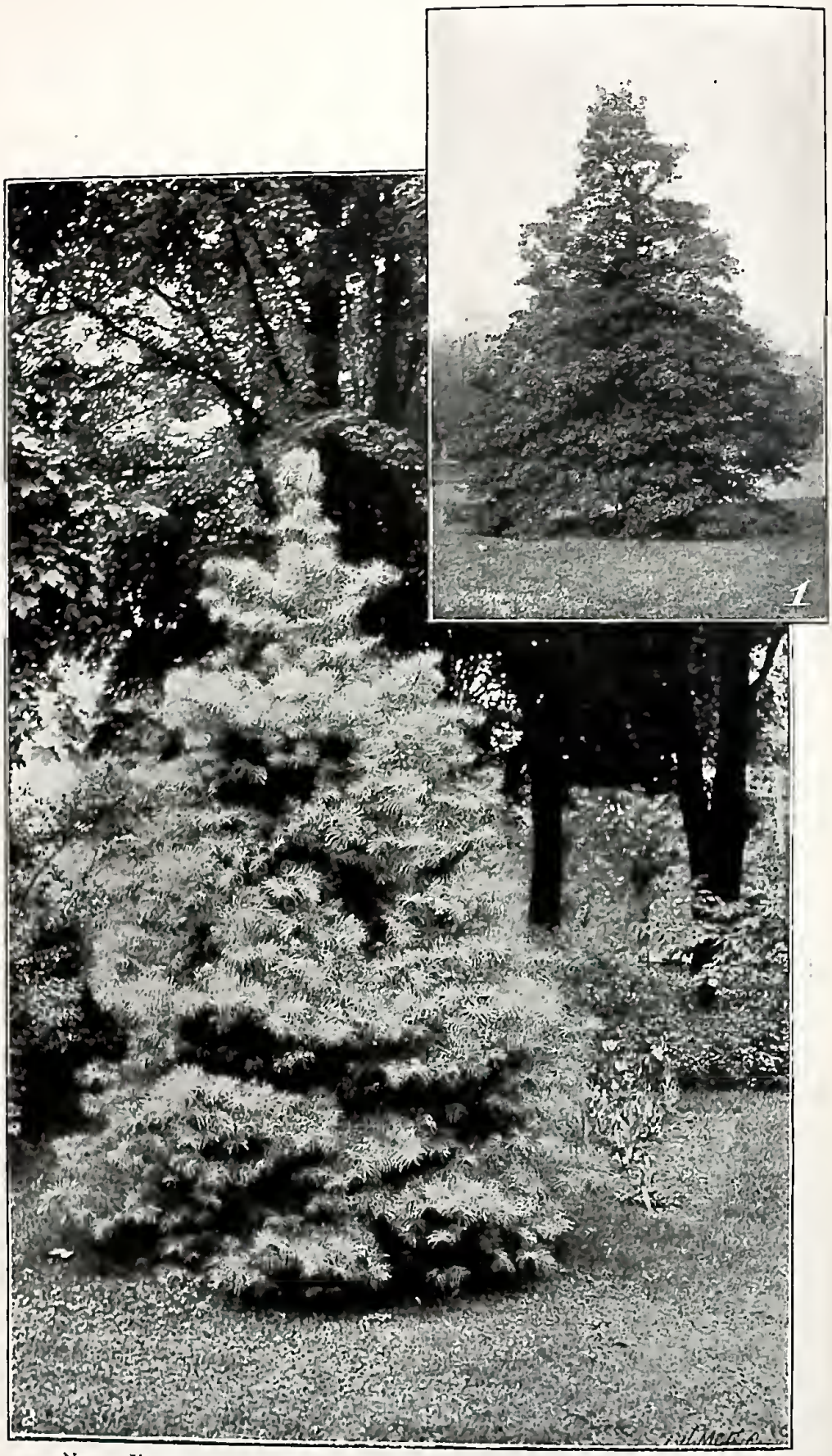
PRUNING

As it is impossible to transplant a tree without affecting the root system, it is important, in order to balance the supply and to help avoid excessive evaporation, that the top of the tree should be cut back. The amount of cutting depends entirely on the amount of fibrous root carried by the tree, although hard-wooded varieties usually require harder cutting than soft woods. It is a good rule to remove about three-fourths of last year's growth from all the branches; and in doing this use a sharp knife, making a perfectly clean cut, and taking off the branch or part of branch either at a fork or close to a strong bud. Be very careful not to leave stumps, as they invariably die back and create decay. The best time for pruning is when the trees are set out, and if they are large it will be found advisable to cut them before they are planted; but in every case be careful to preserve the natural form of the tree, and do not cut back into old heavy wood that does not show buds. SHRUBBERY pruning should be done with a knife, not with hedge shears, and as a rule just after the plants have flowered; but in some cases this would prevent the showy fruits and seeds in the autumn. It is almost impossible to give general directions for pruning shrubbery that will apply to all.

The whole subject of successful planting may be briefly summed up as follows: A well-drained hole larger than the spread of the roots; good soil, broken roots carefully trimmed and the top branches shortened in; soil packed so that the tree stands quite firm, a heavy mulching as soon as the planting is completed, and careful watering during the first season.



No. 1, Cedrus Deodara. See page 10.
No. 2, Specimen Picea pungens glauca at Andorra. See page 14.



No. 1, Ilex opaca. See page 11. No. 2, Abies concolor. See page 9.

EVERGREEN TREES

A CLASS of indispensable trees for parks, private and public grounds, possessing varied characteristics of habit of growth, form and coloring of foliage, and adapted to a variety of soils. They are particularly valuable for ornamental planting, since they are always objects of beauty, summer and winter alike, giving special charm to our landscape when deciduous trees are leafless. We pay particular attention to the cultivation of these trees, and grow them a good distance apart in order to form perfect specimens. All have been regularly and carefully transplanted, and have an abundance of roots, thus insuring satisfactory removal.

ABBREVIATIONS

Denoting size: *L*, large; *M*, medium; *S*, small; *D*, dwarf; *VD*, very dwarf.
Denoting rapidity of growth: *r*, rapid; *m*, medium; *s*, slow; *v*, vigorous.

ABIES. Fir (See, also, Picea)

A class of rapid-growing evergreens of extreme hardiness, and thriving in exposed situations. They are of great decorative value, but need plenty of space for their best development.

A. balsamea. Balsam Fir. (*L r*) A slender, pyramidal tree of rapid growth, extremely hardy, and well adapted to grow in boggy land where few evergreens will thrive. Foliage dark green, silvery beneath.

A. Canadensis. See *Tsuga Canadensis* (Hemlock).

A. cephalonica; syn. lasiocarpa. Cephalonian Fir. (*M m*) A handsome variety from Greece. Form broad and pyramidal, resembling *A. Nordmanniana;* foliage dark green. Makes a good specimen.

A. concolor. White Fir. (*L m*) A choice Colorado species, with long, broad foliage, very glaucous when young, and becoming pale green with age; color nearly as bright as the Blue Spruce. A choice lawn tree. (See plate on page 8.)

A. Fraseri. Double Balsam Fir. (*L r*) Similar in appearance and habit to *A. balsamea*, but richer and more lasting.

A. nobilis, var. glauca. Noble Silver Fir. (*L m*) A magnificent tree, with regular, horizontal spreading branches; foliage of pleasing silvery blue, the young growth contrasting well with the deeper shades of the older.

A. Nordmanniana. Nordmann's Fir. (*L m*) A beautiful vigorous tree from the Crimean mountains. Its dark green foliage, silvery beneath, makes it the richest of evergreens. It is a good grower and forms a noble specimen, contrasting well with the lighter colors of evergreens.

A. pectinata. European Silver Fir. (*M r*) A rapid grower of pyramidal form; foliage glossy dark green, lighter beneath. A good tree for the lawn.

BIOTA. Chinese Arborvitæ

The Chinese Arborvitæs thrive in almost any soil, and will stand a great deal of heat. They are, therefore, useful for planting in positions where they must endure much sun during the winter months, as they will not brown as quickly as the other evergreens.

B. orientalis. Oriental Arborvitæ. (*M m*) Pyramidal bush, densely clothed with fresh green foliage; very hardy.

B. orientalis, var. aurea. Golden Chinese Arborvitæ. (*S m*) Conical in form; medium size; bright golden green foliage.

B. orientalis, var. compacta. Compact Chinese Arborvitæ. (*VD s*) A dwarf form, very compact and columnar; fresh green foliage. Valuable for garden work where a fastigiate form is required.

B. orientalis, var. elegantissima. Rollinson's Golden Arborvitæ. (*S m*) Medium size; upright, pyramidal form; foliage tipped with yellow, giving it a bright golden color, which turns bronze in winter. A rich and elegant variety.

B. orientalis, var. filiformis; syn., Japonicum. Thread-Branched Arborvitæ. (*D s*) Bushy form, with long, slender, drooping branches and light green foliage. Hardy and rare.

B. orientalis, var. semper-aurescens. Ever-Golden Arborvitæ. (*VD s*) Of dense form, coloring well, and retaining its golden shading throughout the year.

CEDRUS. Cedar

A class of trees that should be more widely planted, as they are among the handsomest evergreens, and, while some of them may not be hardy in all positions, it is always possible to select a sheltered location in which they will prove highly satisfactory.

C. Atlantica. Mt. Atlas Cedar. (*M v*) Pyramidal, open and airy form. Light silvery foliage, shorter and denser than that of the Cedar of Lebanon, and very thick on upper side of branches. A vigorous and valuable tree.

C. Atlantica, var. glauca. Mt. Atlas Silver Cedar. (*M v*) Similar to *C. Atlantica*, except that the foliage is a decided and beautiful silvery blue.

C. Deodara. Deodar, or Indian Cedar. (*M m*) Pyramidal form; branches graceful and drooping; light foliage, of a silvery glaucous green. A beautiful, vigorous tree. Not entirely hardy north of Philadelphia. (See plate on page 7.)

C. Libani. Cedar of Lebanon. (*M v*) A vigorous grower, with wide, spreading, horizontal branches; foliage dark green, massive and picturesque. Somewhat tender when young, but makes a grand specimen.

CEPHALOTAXUS. Yew

C. Fortunei. Fortune's Yew. (*S s*) Of rounded, bushy form; long, slender, drooping branches, with broad, dark green foliage. Fruit oblong, fleshy, of dark purplish brown color.



CRYPTOMERIA

C. Japonica. (*Mm*) A Japanese evergreen. Of pyramidal form; foliage of a light green, set closely along the branches. Hardy here, and a variety that should be more widely planted.

CUPRESSUS. Cypress

These are extremely graceful trees, thriving best in a rich, well-drained soil, and in a position where they will not be exposed to the full force of the winter sun.

C. Lawsoniana. Lawson's Cypress. (*L m*) A California tree, tall and graceful, its slender pendulous branches when young are clothed with close, delicate grayish green foliage. Not entirely hardy, except on high dry ground. A beautiful evergreen.

C. Lawsoniana, var. albo-spica. White-tipped Cypress. (*M m*) Resembles the type, but its foliage is spotted with creamy white.

C. Lawsoniana, var. erecta viridis. (*L v*) A distinct and beautiful sort of fastigiate habit. Foliage of lighter green than the type.

C. Lawsoniana, var. lutea. Golden Cypress. (*S s*) No golden evergreen equals this beautiful tree in intensity and persistency of color; compact habit and elegant, graceful foliage.

ILEX. Holly

I. opaca. American Holly. (*M s*) Our well-known native, branches of which are much used during the Christmas season. Mostly of a shrubby form in cultivation, but sometimes of good size. A tree with short, spreading branches, forming a narrow pyramidal head; oval leaves, dull green above and yellowish green beneath; fruit scarlet. Hard to transplant unless it has been properly prepared in the nursery. Ours are moved and pruned frequently, and can be transplanted with safety. (See plate on page 8.)

JUNIPERUS. Juniper

A class of useful evergreens comprising varieties with a great diversity of foliage, some of the colorings being extremely pretty. They are well adapted for formal work and for planting in rocky, hilly situations.

J. Canadensis. Canadian Juniper. (*VD s*) A spreading tree of bushy form; foliage pale green, with silvery tint. Valuable for rock- and hillside work.

J. Canadensis, var. aurea; syn., Douglasi. Golden Canadian Juniper. (*VD s*) A golden form of the above. Bright yellow on its new growth, changing deeper, and to bronzy yellow in winter. A valuable dwarf sort.

J. Canadensis, var. prostrata; syn., repens. Trailing Juniper. (*VD s*) A prostrate creeping shrub, somewhat resembling *J. Canadensis* in foliage, but more purplish, and in winter a deeper tinge of bronze. It also grows much closer to the ground and is very spreading; valuable for rockwork and banks.

J. Chinensis. Chinese Juniper. (*M s*) A tree of dense, pyramidal habit; foliage of a pretty deep green.

JUNIPERUS, continued

J. Chinensis, var. aurea. Golden Chinese Juniper. (*S s*) Similar in form and habit to the above, but of a bright golden color; the younger growth being quite brilliant, and the color is constant.

J. communis. Common Juniper. (*M m*) A tree of dense, fastigiate form. Foliage grayish green. Useful in formal work.

J. communis, var. Hibernica. Irish Juniper. (*M m*) Of close, fastigiate form, densely foliaged in glaucous green. Does best in well-drained soils. Useful in formal work.

J. communis, var. Suecica. Swedish Juniper. (*M m*) Not as fastigiate as the Irish, but useful where columnar effects are required. Foliage sharp, color glaucous green.

J. excelsa, var. stricta variegata. (*M s*) A good grower of conical form. Densely branched and foliaged with grayish green, interspersed with branchlets of creamy white. Holds color equally well the entire year. A valuable variety; rare.

J. recurva; syn., repanda. Recurved Juniper. (*D m*) A graceful, handsome plant with spreading, recurving branches; leaves grayish or glaucous green, with white band above. Grows best in a cool soil.

J. recurva, var. squamata. Scaly-Leaved Juniper. (*V d*) A very hardy and prostrate form, with long, trailing branches; foliage glaucous or bluish green; useful on banks and for rockwork.

J. Sabina. Savin Juniper. (*VD s*) A low, bushy, spreading tree, thickly branched. Foliage deep dark green; valuable for rockwork.

J. Sabina, var. aurea variegata. Savin's Golden Juniper. (*VD s*) A form in habit similar to Sabina, and distinctly and beautifully marked with golden yellow.

J. Sabina, var. procumbens. Prostrate Savin Juniper. (*VD s*) A prostrate, trailing shrub; branches close to the ground and very spreading. Foliage deep dark green. Useful for rockwork and light soils.

J. Sabina, var. tamariscifolia. Tamarisk-Leaved Juniper. (*VD m*) A very low-growing, densely branched variety of neat habit. The foliage is a brighter green than the type. Excellent for banks or rockwork.

J. Virginiana. Red, or Virginia Cedar. (*M m*) A native tree of conical form; densely branched and thickly foliaged in deep, rich green. Bark on trunk and branches reddish brown. *Note the following desirable forms:*

J. Virginiana, var. glauca. Blue Virginia Cedar. (*M m*) In growth similar to *J. Virginiana*, but foliage is a rich silvery blue. Keeps color well through the entire year. One of the finest blue trees. Our stock is large and every tree well rooted.

J. Virginiana, var. Kosteri. Spreading Virginia Cedar. (*VD s*) A very spreading form of Virginia Cedar. Valuable for rockwork or hillside planting.

J. Virginiana, var. Leei elegantissima. Golden Virginia Cedar. (*M m*) The bright golden color of the young growth makes this an extremely attractive tree, and one that holds its charm, as autumn and winter months find the color enriched to bronzy golden shades. A good grower.

JUNIPERUS, continued

J. Virginiana, var. pendula. Weeping Virginia Cedar. (*S m*) A variety of pronounced weeping habit; the branches are long and very pendulous at the ends, giving the tree a willowy aspect not obtained by any other evergreen.

J. Virginiana, var. plumosa argentea. (*S s*) A bushy-growing sort, very densely branched and foliaged. Color bluish gray and green; leaves resemble *Retinospora squarrosa*.

J. Virginiana, var. Schotti. Schott's Cedar. (*M m*) A dense but good-growing form; foliage rich green.

J. Virginiana, var. tripartita. (*M s*) Another desirable form of Virginiana. The foliage resembles the Tamarix Juniper.

PICEA. Spruce

The most largely planted class of evergreens, and thoroughly satisfactory in any position, and in any except a wet soil. They make grand specimens, excellent wind-breaks and exceptionally good hedges.

P. alba. White Spruce. (*L m*) One of the shapeliest Spruces in cultivation. Foliage silvery blue; growth compact and pyramidal. A native tree of great merit; useful for mixed plantings or as specimens.

P. alba, var. cœrulea. (*M m*) A more open-growing sort than *P. alba;* foliage an attractive bluish green.

P. Alcockiana. Alcock's Spruce. (*M s*) A pyramidal tree, with dark green foliage, glaucous beneath. While quite young produces cones which add to its effectiveness.

P. Engelmanni. Engelmann's Spruce. (*L m*) Closely resembles *P. pungens*. Form pyramidal; growth compact; foliage bluish, but softer than that of *P. pungens*. Desirable for ornamental planting.

P. excelsa. Norway Spruce. (*L r*) A well-known variety of great hardiness. Form pyramidal; foliage dark green, feathery and graceful. Valuable for specimens, groups or hedges. Stands close shearing.

P. excelsa, var. aurea. Golden Norway Spruce. (*L m*) A form of Norway Spruce in which all the foliage is tipped with golden yellow. Particularly showy on the new growth.

P. excelsa, var. Ellwangeriana. Ellwanger's Spruce. (*VD s*) A very dwarf variety. Foliage resembles *P. excelsa*.

P. excelsa, var. Gregoryana. Gregory's Spruce. (*D s*) A dense-growing tree, of conical form. Useful for evergreen beds.

P. excelsa, var. inverta. Weeping Norway Spruce. (*S s*) A pendulous variety. Foliage rather larger than that of the species. Desirable as a novelty and useful in many ornamental plantings, owing to its unique habit.

P. excelsa, var. Maxwelli. Maxwell's Spruce. (*D s*) A dense, spherical, regular-growing variety. Useful for evergreen beds and low plantings.

P. excelsa, var. Remonti. Remont's Spruce. (*VD s*) A very dwarf variety. Form conical and compact; foliage dark green. Useful for evergreen beds and borders.

PICEA, continued

P. nigra. Black Spruce. (*L r*) A native variety of pyramidal form, not unlike *P. excelsa*. Foliage light green. Suitable for light, dry soil, and does well in the northern states.

P. orientalis. Eastern Spruce. (*L v*) Perfectly hardy; form pyramidal; foliage dark green, much richer than the Norway Spruce, though resembling it somewhat. One of the best evergreens; valuable for group or specimen planting. Should be in every collection.

P. orientalis, var. gracilis. Graceful Eastern Spruce. (*VD s*) A variety dwarfer than Remonti. Form conical and compact; foliage dark green and very small.

P. pinsapo. Spanish Fir. (*M s*) One of the most interesting of rare conifers. A good grower; form pyramidal; foliage light green; leaves sharp and stiff, being set entirely around the branches.

P. pungens. Colorado Spruce. (*L r*) A noble tree from the Rocky Mountains. Hardy in any exposure; a good grower; branches stiff and close; foliage light green. A valuable lawn tree.

P. pungens, var. glauca. Blue Colorado Spruce. (*L r*) A form of *P. pungens* with the same general character, but foliage of an exceedingly rich silvery blue. One of the most valuable trees for ornamental planting, giving a very distinct color note in any situation. (See plate on page 7.)

P. pungens, var. Kosteriana. Koster's Blue Spruce. (*L r*) A form of *P. pungens*. Foliage steel-blue; color quite uniform, as they have been propagated by grafting.

P. pungens, var. glauca pendula. Weeping Blue Spruce. (*M v*) A tree of great merit, combining with all the desirable features of the Blue Spruce a distinct weeping habit. Rare and interesting.

PINUS. Pine

Included under this genus are many of our noblest forest and ornamental trees, suitable for all soils and situations; they are, however, rather impatient of stagnant moisture, and generally succeed best on good, well-drained land. We have been careful to mention only those species and varieties which are known to be perfectly hardy in this climate. As all our trees have been frequently transplanted and are well furnished with roots, satisfactory removal is assured.

P. Austriaca. Austrian Pine. (*L r*) Rounded form; vigorous growth; glossy dark green leaves. One of the most important for specimen or mass planting, and exceptionally good for windy exposures and as a shelter to protect less hardy varieties. It is also a good tree near the seacoast. (See plate on page 17.)

P. Cembra. Swiss Stone Pine. (*S s*) A perfectly erect form, regularly branched from ground to top, forming a handsome conical tree. Long foliage of silvery green. (See plate on page 17.)

P. excelsa. Bhotan Pine. (*L r*) A noble tree. In general it resembles the White Pine, but its longer, more silvery leaves are pendulous and graceful. It is not particular as to soil or situation, but requires space for proper development. Makes a grand specimen.

PINUS, continued

P. monticola. Mountain White Pine. (*L m*) A handsome tree of pyramidal form, with slender, somewhat pendulous branches. The foliage is bluish green, and the whole aspect of the tree is that of a slender White Pine.

P. Mughus. Dwarf Mountain Pine. (*D s*) A low, broad, spreading tree; really more of a bush. Foliage deep green, leaves short, branches dense. A valuable sort for rocky and hillside planting. (See plate on page 18.)

P. ponderosa. Bull Pine. (*L r*) Bark reddish; foliage dark green; larger and coarser than that of the Red Pine.

P. resinosa. Red Pine. (*L r*) A beautiful form. Bark reddish brown; growth dense; foliage long and of a light green.

P. rigida. Pitch Pine. (*L r*) A pyramidal tree forming an open, irregular head. The branches are spreading, branchlets light brown and foliage dark green. A good sort for poor or thin soils and rocky slopes.

P. Strobus. White Pine. (*L r*) One of the most stately, beautiful and valuable of our native evergreens. Tall and straight, with slender glaucous foliage somewhat tufted at the ends of the branches. An extremely graceful tree. (See plate on page 18.)

P. sylvestris. Scotch Pine. (*L r*) A luxuriant grower in most any soil; forming a broad pyramidal tree of dense growth. Foliage of a pleasing bluish green. Good for temporary planting on the seashore.

P. Thunbergi. Japanese Black Pine. (*L m*) A handsome, hardy species forming a broad, pyramidal head. The spreading branches are somewhat pendulous and clothed with bright green foliage.

PODOCARPUS. Yew

P. Japonica. Japanese Yew. (*S s*) An upright, shrubby tree of luxuriant growth, resembling the Irish Yew, but of more open habit and larger foliage, which is long and of a shining dark green. A valuable variety.

P. Koraiana. Korean Yew. (*S s*) A larger, more upright-growing sort than the foregoing; heavy, deep green foliage.

PSEUDOTSUGA

P. Douglasii. Douglas' Spruce. (*L r*) A Colorado tree of great beauty, with soft, large, dark green foliage, sometimes glaucous, giving the tree a beautiful effect.

RETINOSPORA. Japan Cypress

These are all handsome, neat-growing evergreens, the several varieties assuming very distinct colors and habit. They are very useful for decoration in winter and for window boxes or pots. As miniature trees they are unequaled. The exquisite shadings of yellow, white and green, lasting all the year round in a group of this sort, are a constant source of pleasure; and these lovely colors are particularly conspicuous and agreeable in the winter.

R. ericoides. Heath-like Japan Cypress. (*S s*) Regular, conical bush, desirable for contrast from its violet-red color in winter.

RETINOSPORA, continued

R. filicoides. Fern-like Japan Cypress. (*S s*) Bright green, pointed foliage, very dense and exquisitely fern-like.

R. filifera. Thread-branched Japan Cypress. (*M m*) A tree of very elegant appearance, with bright green foliage. It is pyramidal in outline and particularly graceful on account of the ends of its shoots drooping in long filaments, some of which are tessellated.

R. filifera, var. argentea. Silver-tipped Japan Cypress. (*S s*) In this form the bright green foliage is mottled with creamy white. Very distinct.

R. filifera, var. aurea. Golden Thread-branched Japan Cypress. (*S s*) A form of *R. filifera*, of a bright golden color; a dwarfer grower. Valuable.

R. filifera, var. aurea variegata. Golden Thread-branched Japan Cypress. (*D s*) A good form, in which the foliage is mottled with golden yellow, and shows in strong contrast to the deep green foliage.

R. leptoclada. Thuja-like Japan Cypress. (*M m*) Of compact, pyramidal form, with closely set, spreading branches and feathery branchlets. Foliage glaucous green, silvery below. A beautiful, ornamental tree.

R. lycopodioides. Club Moss Japan Cypress. (*S s*) A unique specimen. Foliage is deep green and closely resembles lycopodium. Rare and very fine.

R. obtusa. Obtuse-leaved Japan Cypress. (*L r*) The strongest grower of the family, and a handsome specimen. The color is a clear, pretty green; foliage fern-like; habit drooping and graceful. This form cannot be overvalued for any ornamental use.

R. obtusa, var. compacta. Compact Obtuse-leaved Japan Cypress. (*D s*) A very tidy grower, of bushy form; more compact than the variety *R. obtusa gracilis*. Good in form, foliage and color. A dwarf grower, but one of the best.

R. obtusa, var. gracilis. Graceful Obtuse-leaved Japan Cypress. (*D s*) Decidedly one of the best bushy evergreens. Like *R. obtusa*, its foliage is fine, color good, habit graceful, but it makes a compact bush and holds form without shearing. Should be in every collection.

R. obtusa, var. nana. Dwarf Obtuse-leaved Japan Cypress. (*VD s*) The dwarfest of the Retinosporas, but one of the best where a dwarf tree is desired. Of bushy growth, with very dense, short foliage of an extremely dark green. A rich and pretty variety. This variety and its golden form can be used to good advantage in Japanese pots or jardinières.

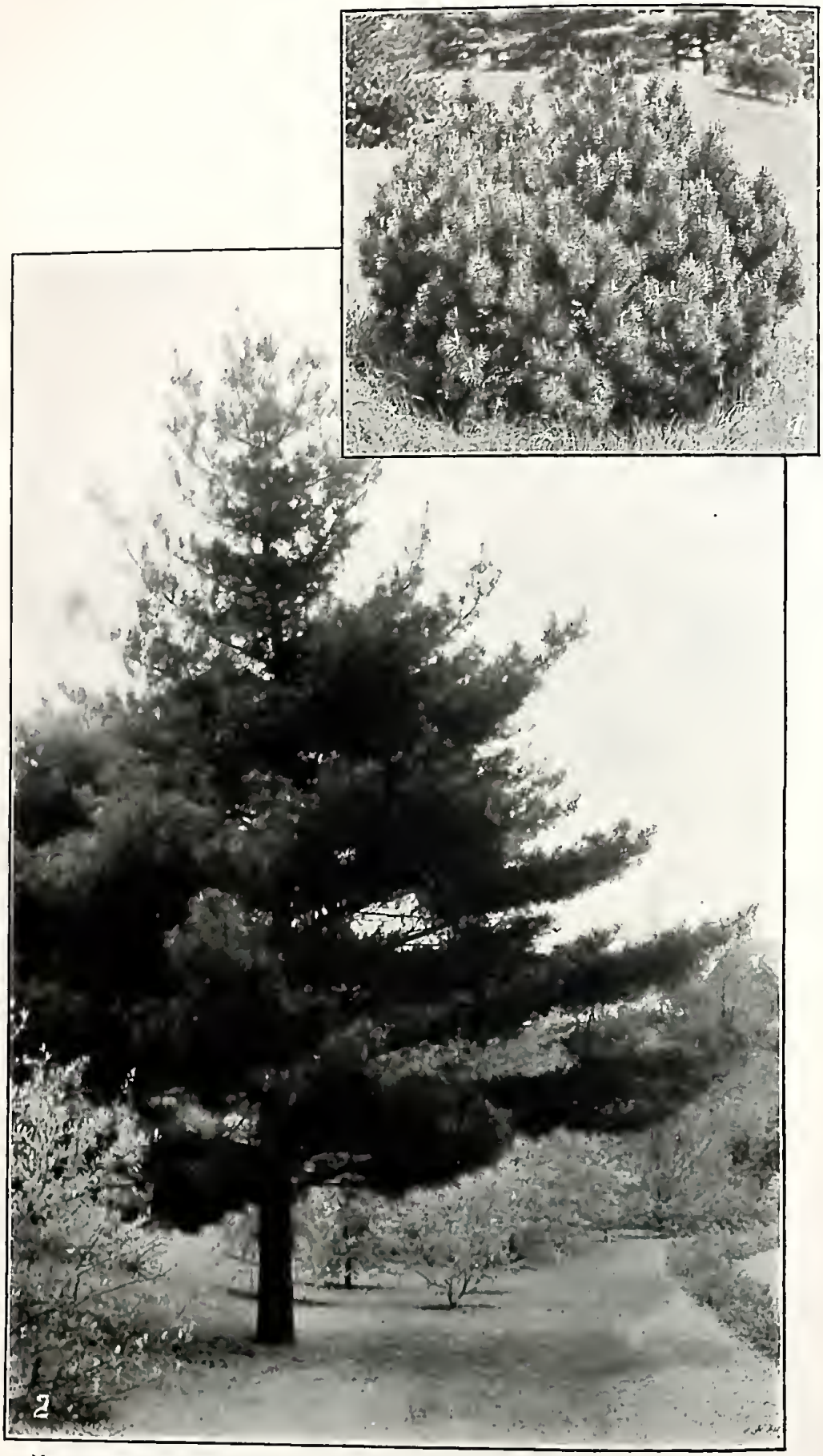
R. obtusa, var. nana aurea. Dwarf Golden Obtuse-leaved Japan Cypress. (*VD s*) A form of a rich golden color. A deeper shade than almost any golden evergreen, both old and new growth being of a full rich yellow.

R. pisifera. Pea-fruited Japan Cypress. (*L r*) A more open grower than *R. obtusa*. The form is upright, branches long and somewhat pendulous at the ends; foliage light green, glaucous beneath and very feathery. A distinct and beautiful variety.

R. pisifera, var. aurea. Golden Pea-fruited Japan Cypress. (*L r*) Characteristics same as *R. pisifera*, but of a bright golden yellow color. The new growth is extremely bright. A popular sort.



No. 1, Pinus Cembra. No. 2, Pinus Austriaca. See page 14.



No. 1, Pinus Mughus. See page 15. No. 2, Pinus Strobus. See page 15.

RETINOSPORA, continued

R. plumosa. Plume-like Japan Cypress. (*L m*) One of the best known and most widely planted of the species. A medium grower; heavily branched; foliage light green, glaucous beneath. Stands shearing well, and is useful for bedding, specimens or hedges.

R. plumosa, var. albo-spica. Silver-mottled Japan Cypress. (*M m*) In form and growth like *R. plumosa*, but foliage is marked with creamy-white.

R. plumosa, var. argentea. Silver-tipped Japan Cypress. (*M m*) Ends of all branches are silver-tipped. A variety of merit.

R. plumosa, var. aurea. Golden Japan Cypress. (*Lm*) A golden form, in which the color of new growth contrasts strongly with the deeper shade of the older foliage. As a specimen, for bedding or for dwarf hedges, it is most desirable.

R. squarrosa. Squarrose-leaved Japan Cypress. (*M m*) One of the choicest lawn trees; of dense growth; the silvery blue foliage is arranged in spirals and is soft and beautiful. The whole plant is extremely graceful.

SCIADOPITYS

S. verticillata. Umbrella Pine. (*L m*) Very slow growth while young, eventually large size; dark green, shining foliage arranged in whorls of umbrella-like tufts on horizontal branches. Perhaps the most remarkable and beautiful conifer brought from Japan.

TAXUS. Yew

These are choice, hardy, dwarf, and mostly bushy-growing evergreens; very useful in connection with formal architectural work and formal gardens. They are also well adapted for planting in evergreen beds around buildings. The foliage of all the varieties is very attractive, and they thrive well in almost any soil.

T. baccata. English Yew. (*S m*) A dense-growing tree, thickly branched; with dark green foliage and bright scarlet berries. It stands shearing readily, and, though not perfectly hardy in the North, is a useful and desirable tree.

T. baccata, var. adpressa. (*D v*) A low, spreading, densely branched form, with dark glossy green foliage.

T. baccata, var. aurea. Golden English Yew. (*S s*) A form with rich golden foliage.

T. baccata, var. elegantissima. Elegant English Yew. (*S m*) A rich colored form of *T. baccata*. Foliage is light yellow, darkening in the fall months. Very effective.

T. baccata, var. erecta. Erect English Yew. (*S m*) An upright form of *T. baccata*, of stiffer growth and smaller foliage. Useful in many situations where *T. baccata* is too spreading.

T. baccata, var. erecta aurea. Erect Golden English Yew. (*S m*) A form of *T. baccata erecta* whose foliage is of a bright golden color. A good grower.

TAXUS, continued

T. baccata, var. fastigiata. Irish Yew. (*S s*) One of the most useful of slow-growing evergreens. Of very close, upright growth; foliage long, blackish green and glossy; berries red. Invaluable for any collection.

T. baccata, var. fastigiata aurea. Golden Irish Yew. (*S s*) Similar to the foregoing in habit, but the leaves are margined with rich golden yellow.

T. baccata, var. fruticosa lutea. Yellow-fruited English Yew. (*S m*) Similar to *T. baccata* in form and foliage, but with yellow berries.

T. baccata, var. repandens. Spreading English Yew. (*D s*) A form of low, spreading habit, rarely growing over 4 feet high. The dark green foliage is long and luxuriant. Extra hardy.

T. baccata, var. Washingtoni aurea. Washington Golden Yew. (*D s*) A strong-growing, dense, bushy sort; foliage golden yellow.

T. Canadensis. Canadian Yew. (*D v*) A broad-spreading Yew, of bushy form, with brown bark, pretty dark green foliage, sometimes bronzing in winter, and carries showy deep crimson berries. Extra hardy. Valuable where a dwarf form is needed, and will thrive in damp situations.

T. Canadensis, var. aurea. Golden Canadian Yew. (*D v*) A form of *T. Canadensis* with golden foliage.

T. cuspidata. Abrupt-leaved Japan Yew. (*S m*) A dense-growing tree of somewhat upright form. Foliage deep green. Extra hardy and desirable.

T. cuspidata, var. elegantissima. Golden, Elegant, Abrupt-leaved Japan Yew. (*S m*) A variety with good foliage of deep golden yellow.

THUJOPSIS. Cypress

These are beautiful ornamental trees, thickly foliaged and of great ornamental value. Their absolute hardiness and the ease with which they can be transplanted make them very desirable.

T. borealis; syn., Cupressus Nutkaensis. Yellow, or Sitka Cypress. (*L r*) A vigorous, erect grower, regularly furnished with spreading, curved branches and flexible branchlets which droop at the tips. Foliage a silvery glaucous green. Makes a splendid specimen.

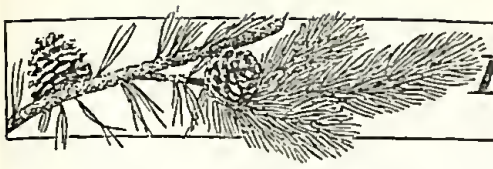
T. borealis, var. latifolia glauca. Glaucous Sitka Cypress. (*L r*) Of more pyramidal growth and brighter foliage; magnificent as a specimen.

T. borealis, var. pendula. Drooping Sitka Cypress. (*M v*) A form of somewhat more pendulous habit than the type.

T. dolobrata. (*M v*) A pyramidal grower; branches somewhat pendulous at the ends and branchlets irregularly whorled or scattered; flattened foliage of glossy green above and marked by glaucous band beneath.

T. dolobrata argentea variegata. (*S s*) A form of the above in which the foliage is variegated with white.

T. Standishi. Standish's Sitka Cypress. (*M s*) A pyramidal grower; branches rather more pendulous than *T. dolobrata*; foliage less glaucous beneath and a light green above. A good variety.



EVERGREEN TREES

THUYA. Arborvitæ

One of the most useful of all evergreens, and very widely planted. The forms differ in habit of growth and color of foliage, but they are equally good growers, transplant well and thrive in most soils. In addition to this they are extremely hardy. As a class they cannot be too highly recommended.

T. occidentalis. American Arborvitæ. (*M r*) Our well-known native cedar; pyramidal growth, thick foliage; a useful sort for specimens, and, as it permits severe pruning, makes an excellent hedge. Extremely hardy, transplants easily, and will grow in wet soils.

T. occidentalis, var. aurea. George Peabody's Arborvitæ. (*M r*) Similar in form to *T. occidentalis;* foliage of a clear, lasting golden yellow. One of the best golden evergreens.

T. occidentalis, var. compacta. Compact Arborvitæ. (*VD s*) A dense-growing, globular form; foliage light grayish green.

T. occidentalis, var. ericoides. Heath-leaved Arborvitæ. (*D s*) A bushy form with soft, small grayish green foliage, much resembling *Retinospora ericoides.* Distinct from other Arborvitæs.

T. occidentalis, var. filifolia. Fern-like Arborvitæ. (*M m*) A form with crested foliage.

T. occidentalis, var. globosa. Globe Arborvitæ. (*VD s*) A globe-shaped sort; good light green foliage.

T. occidentalis, var. Hoveyi. Hovey's Golden Arborvitæ. (*D s*) A dense, conical bush with light, golden green foliage.

T. occidentalis, var. Little Gem. Douglas' Arborvitæ. (*VD s*) A very dense-growing variety, globe-shaped. Foliage a beautiful dark green.

T. occidentalis, var. Lobbi. Lobb's Arborvitæ. (*M v*) One of the most distinct of American evergreens. The foliage is of a rich bright glossy green color, which is retained throughout the year. The habit of the tree is graceful and elegant.

T. occidentalis, var. pyramidalis. Pyramidal Arborvitæ. (*M r*) The most fastigiate of Arborvitæs. A compact grower, with dense branches and thick, dark green foliage. A rich and unusually attractive variety; very useful where columnar effects are desired.

T. occidentalis, var. Queen Victoria. Silver-tipped Arborvitæ. (*M m*) A tall, pyramidal grower. The edges of the foliage are tipped with white.

T. occidentalis, var. Sibirica. See Wareana.

T. occidentalis, var. Tom Thumb. (*VD s*) A variety of remarkably slow, compact growth and symmetrical habit.

T. occidentalis Vervæneana. Vervæne's Arborvitæ. (*S m*) Of smaller, denser habit than the type. Branchlets slender, with handsome foliage variegated with yellow, in winter sometimes bronze.

T. occidentalis Wareana. Siberian Arborvitæ. (*M v*) A pyramidal tree, lower and denser than the type, with stouter branchlets; heavy foliage of bright grayish green. Extremely hardy and useful.

TSUGA. Hemlock

Of all evergreen species none surpass the Hemlocks. Their absolute hardiness, rapidity of growth, good transplanting qualities, together with their beautiful forms and fine foliage, have made them general favorites in all sections.

T. Canadensis. Hemlock. (*L r*) One of our finest native evergreens, so well known as to need little description. Form pyramidal; branches somewhat pendulous and delicate; the dark green foliage light, yet tufted. Valuable for specimens, mass planting and hedges.

T. Canadensis, var. gracilis. Graceful Hemlock. (*S s*) A slender form of Hemlock, with much smaller foliage than *T. Canadensis.*

T. Canadensis, var. Sargenti pendula. Weeping Hemlock. (*S s*) A beautiful variety of distinct weeping habit, making a low, broad specimen. Very desirable.

T. Caroliniana. Southern Hemlock. (*L r*) Of distinct pyramidal growth, with dense, dark green foliage.

T. Hookeriana. Alpine Hemlock. (*M m*) A beautiful variety, native of the northwest. Form conical; branches long, somewhat pendulous; foliage dense, of a rich bluish green, that of some specimens coloring as well as that of the Blue Spruce. A valuable addition to ornamental evergreens (See plate on page 23.)

MEMORANDA



Tsuga Hookeriana. See page 22.
This specimen was sent out from Andorra in 1892; photographed in 1902.



Spray of Leucothoë Catesbæi. See page 28.



Azalea amœna. See page 25.

EVERGREEN SHRUBS

THESE are dwarf flowering and foliage plants which hold their foliage all the year. They are indispensable for garden and lawn planting, and useful for massing about buildings or planting on rocky and hilly slopes. While some are desirable only because of their evergreen foliage, the class as a whole includes many of the finest flowering shrubs.

ANDROMEDAS

Useful plants for bordering groups of larger evergreens.

A. Catesbæi. See *Leucothoë Catesbæi.*

A. floribunda. One of the best evergreen shrubs. Dwarf, compact habit; small, dark green, myrtle-like foliage, and pure white, wax-like blossoms in spikes, somewhat resembling the lily-of-the-valley. Flowers early in spring.

A. Japonica. Very rich, smooth foliage, and drooping racemes of pure white blossoms of great beauty. A superb species, of great hardiness.

AZALEA

A. amœna. This well-known favorite is of dwarf, bushy habit, and thoroughly hardy. It is so densely covered during the month of May with claret-colored flowers as to hide every twig, the color varying in depth, but always bright. Most useful as an edging to Rhododendron and Azalea beds. (See plate on page 24.)

A. Indica alba. Hardy Chinese White. A beautiful white variety. Hardy when properly acclimated; foliage light green and flowers pure white. Our stock has been grown here in the open ground, without protection.

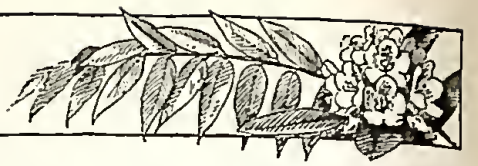
BUXUS. Boxwood

A necessary adjunct to any old-fashioned or formal garden, and for use in connection with colonial and formal architectural work they are extremely effective. We offer a splendid stock of several thousand in bush, pyramidal and standard forms. These are perfectly hardy, and can be kept in their formal shapes with very little care, or left to grow in their naturally loose and open habit.

Our Box bushes have been grown here at our nurseries for several years and have been frequently and lately transplanted; therefore they will lift with a large ball of roots and earth and transplant with perfect safety. They can be shipped at any time to any distance by freight. *We ask you to notice the heavily rooted plant illustrated on page 29*, which was lifted at random from our stock.

We supply the Box bush direct from the open ground, but can furnish Terra-Cotta Italian pots or cedar tubs when desired, and shall be pleased to give full information regarding them. (See illustrations on page 29.)

B. Japonica; syn., Fortunei. A form with obovate or roundish obovate foliage of light green.



BUXUS, continued

B. Japonica, var. argentea. Silver Japanese Box. Resembling *B. Japonica* in form, but foliage variegated with white.

B. Japonica, var. aurea. Golden Japanese Box. A compact, globular plant; foliage very dense; leaves large and rather round; color of young growth bright yellow, which is held until late in the fall.

B. Japonica, var. microphylla. Small-leaved Box. A prostrate form, with small foliage of darker green than *B. Japonica*.

B. Japonica, var. rotundifolia. Round-Leaf Japanese Box. Of compact, globular growth; foliage round, color light green, that of the new growth being several shades lighter than the mature leaves.

B. sempervirens. Common Tree Box. Ornamental evergreen shrubs, of rather slow growth, with small shining foliage. They stand pruning and thrive in any well-drained soil. We keep these in different forms—BUSH, STANDARD and PYRAMID, as shown in plate, page 29. The heavily rooted Standard shows how they lift from the open ground. The Bush and Pyramid forms are shown in Italian Terra-Cotta pots.

B. sempervirens, var. arborescens. Tall Tree Box. Of more rapid growth than *B. sempervirens*, and of loose, open form; desirable where Box does not need hard pruning, as its long branches assume a somewhat drooping habit.

B. sempervirens, var. argentea marginata. A form of which the foliage is edged with white.

B. sempervirens, var. decussata. A more open and upright form, and with larger foliage than *B. sempervirens*.

B. sempervirens, var. Handsworthi. A dense-growing form, with large, dark foliage. One of the best.

B. sempervirens, var. myrtifolia. Myrtle-leaved Box. A close-growing form, with narrow, oblong and very dark green leaves.

B. sempervirens, var. salicifolia. A form with narrow leaves of dark green.

B. sempervirens, var. suffruticosa (var. nana). Dwarf Box. The well-known dwarf form used so extensively for Box borders. A very slow grower.

COTONEASTER

Beautiful, useful shrubs of low growth, with excellent foliage and showy red fruits which remain on the branches all winter. They grow well in a sunny position and in any ordinary well-drained soil, but do not succeed in wet or deeply shaded places.

C. buxifolia. Box-leaved. (*D m*) A low shrub similar to *C. microphylla*, but with broader foliage, somewhat pubescent above. Bright red fruit.

C. horizontalis. (*VD m*) A low shrub with almost horizontal branches and oval, glaucous leaves. Bright red fruit.

C. microphylla. Small-leaved. (*D m*) A prostrate, densely branched shrub, with shining green leaves and bright red fruit.



EVERGREEN SHRUBS

CRATÆGUS. Thorn

C. Pyracantha. Evergreen Thorn. Though sometimes attaining good height, this is really in the shrub class, and it is a most desirable, though greatly neglected, ornamental Thorn. A dense grower, with sturdy branchlets armed with stout thorns. The deep shining green foliage is highly attractive and is retained throughout the year, but its beauty is greatly enhanced by the brilliant scarlet berries, each as large as a pea, and produced in cymes which last until spring. We recommend this strongly as a specimen, for bedding, winter forcing, and for hedges.

C. Pyracantha, var. Lelandi. Leland's Evergreen Thorn. Evergreen and similar in growth to *C. pyracantha*, but the cymes of berries are larger and the fruit a beautiful orange-red.

DAPHNE

D. Cneorum. Garland Flower. A spreading and somewhat trailing shrub. Foliage dark green above, glaucous beneath. In April and May it produces pretty, pink, sweet-scented flowers, sometimes continuing throughout the summer.

EUONYMUS

E. Japonica. Japanese Euonymus. A half-hardy evergreen of close, compact growth and heavy dark green foliage. Desirable for window-boxes or for pot decoration.

E. Japonica, var. argentea. Silvery Euonymus. A good-growing sort, of which the margins of the leaves are marked with a band of creamy white.

E. Japonica, var. aurea. Golden Euonymus. Not quite as strong a grower as *E. Japonica*, but of a good golden color.

E. Japonica, var. aurea variegata. Golden Variegated Euonymus. Possibly the hardiest of this family. A good, close grower and exceptionally attractive, as the dark green foliage is margined with a band of deep golden yellow.

E. radicans. See Trailing Plants.

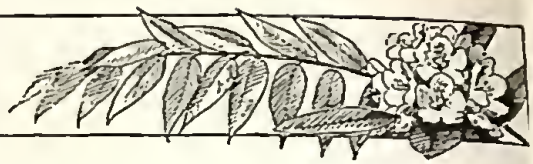
E. radicans, var. See Trailing Plants.

ILEX. Holly

I. aquifolium. Common English Holly. In cultivation in this country it rarely exceeds a shrub in size. It forms a pyramidal head; the glossy green foliage is waved with strong spiny teeth.

I. crenata. Japanese Holly. Few of Japan's introductions are so valuable and so little known; for though not of recent introduction, it was not widely used until brought forward by us. The plant is a loose, rapid grower of the hardiest sort, standing any exposure and any but a wet soil. It transplants easily, and the large, deep dark green, glossy foliage, with which its branches are densely clothed, makes it the richest foliaged shrub now offered. The berries, inky black, are borne in quantities. (See engraving on title-page.)

I. crenata, var. latifolia. Broad-Leaved Japan Holly. Of more upright growth than the type; foliage more oblong and glossy green.



ILEX, continued

I. crenata, *var.* microphylla. Small-leaved Japan Holly. This is the form that has been most widely disseminated under the name of *I. crenata*, but it is of a denser form and more rapid growth. The foliage is much smaller, oblong, lanceolate and crenated. It makes a beautiful hedge, as it stands shearing as well as the Box bush. We have specimens up to 7 feet in height, and though we have watched it closely since 1892 we have never seen the foliage discolored. A rare and beautiful sort, which we highly recommend.

KALMIA. Laurel

K. latifolia. Mountain Laurel. Early visitors to our mountain resorts will remember with great pleasure the beautiful Mountain Laurel seen in profusion during June. The dainty rose-pink buds and cream-white flowers, dashed with pink when in full bloom, contrast distinctly with the dark, glossy green of its evergreen foliage. This plant ranks in beauty with the native rhododendron, and with it forms a class that is distinctively American and of the utmost value. Many an American citizen has learned to prize the native "common" Laurel only after seeing how it is prized in the great European gardens, where its value is fully understood. Transplants and thrives well when nursery-grown. Our great planting of the Laurel in the open fields at Andorra always excites enthusiasm when covered with beautiful bloom in June. (See plate on page 35.)

LEUCOTHOË

L. Catesbæi; syn., Andromeda Catesbæi. Drooping Andromeda. One of the best shade-enduring plants, and very useful for massing as an undergrowth. It is a hardy evergreen shrub, which grows in sprays from 2 to 4 feet long, close to the ground. It has long-pointed leaves of bronze-green, which color beautifully during the winter months. In spring it bears small white, wax-like flowers, delicate and very fragrant. (See plate on page 24.)

LONICERA FRAGRANTISSIMA. See Deciduous Shrubs

MAHONIA

M. aquifolia. Holly-leaved Mahonia. A native species of medium size, with shining, prickly leaves and showy, bright yellow flowers in May, succeeded by bluish berries. Its handsome deep bronze-green glossy foliage and neat habit render it very popular for decorative planting. It is very distinct and pleasing in appearance.

M. Japonica. Japanese Mahonia. A strong grower, with larger leaves than *M. aquifolia;* the foliage is a bright green, does not bronze in winter, and the yellow flowers in May are attractive.

OSMANTHUS

M. ilicifolia. Holly-like Osmanthus. A compact, dense shrub, with short, stout branches. The leaves are oblong-ovate, stiff and spiny; the color a deep shining green. Does best in shaded or partially protected positions, and thrives in a light soil.



Buxus sempervirens (Box Bush); photographed at Andorra. See pages 25 and 26.



Flowers of Rhododendron Catawbiense Hybrids.
See page 32.



Rhododendron maximum growing wild. See page 32.

RHODODENDRONS

The glory of every place possessing Rhododendrons is their superb bloom in the latter part of May and early June. The magnificent coloring and huge clusters of flowers in so many shades of pink, violet, rose, purple and delicate creamy white give them the first place among evergreen shrubs. The principal feature of every fine place in England is a collection of these plants. Surely we Americans ought to appreciate and prize them even more, when our mountain ravines and brooksides are transformed into fairyland every summer by the bloom of our native Rhododendrons, growing and flowering in such masses, and which can be reproduced on private grounds. Their beautiful foliage is also most effective in the dull winter months, when its glossy green adds beauty to otherwise bare shrubbery.

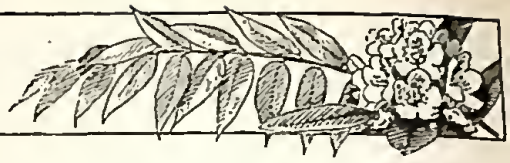
The great decorative value of Rhododendrons is now fully recognized, and every year increases their popularity. This has been much hindered by the fact that so many of the most strikingly brilliant colors were not hardy in our climate, the heat and dryness of the summer and extreme cold of the winter usually proving fatal to them. But during the last ten years we have expended much time and money in selecting a few varieties that will combine hardiness and brilliancy of color; and the results have been so satisfactory that now we have several exquisite colors in our collection, which a short time ago would have been impossible in this climate. Our plants are fully acclimated now, as they have stood the severest winters in our Nurseries. Of these hardy varieties the finest are the Hybrids of Catawbiense, and from these our stock is especially selected.

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS.—In choosing a location for a bed of Rhododendrons, care should be taken to select a place sheltered from the force of prevailing winds. The earth should be dug out of the bed to the depth of 2½ feet, care being taken to lay aside the top soil and remove all clay. Procure, if possible, good surface soil from some old pasture; add this to the soil laid aside; mix thoroughly, and with this fill in the excavation. After the planting is done, cover the surface of the ground with well-rotted cow manure to the depth of 3 or 4 inches. This not only enriches the soil, but aids very much in keeping the earth damp during hot weather. This mulching should be dug into the bed every spring, using a garden fork, so as not to injure the fibrous roots of the plants, and renewed every season about the middle of July. The first year Rhododendrons are planted they should be liberally watered, in the event of a dry spell of weather. Plant in the spring or early fall, and in the late autumn a covering of leaves 10 to 12 inches deep is a good protection and very beneficial. While Rhododendrons are most effective in masses, they should not be crowded, as each one, if given space, will form a shapely plant; so, if the bed becomes crowded, it is best to transplant some of them, as they lift very easily and with perfect safety, even when large.

We take great pleasure in inviting all admirers of Rhododendrons to visit our Nurseries during the latter part of May and very early days of June, when our fine collection of over five thousand plants is in the beauty of full bloom. Selections may be made more intelligently when the plants themselves are before one.

Rhododendron Catawbiense. One of our most beautiful native varieties, indigenous from New England to the Southern Alleghanies. Leaves oval and oblong, of a dark glossy green. The flowers, produced in early June, are lilac-purple, in large and impressive heads. This fine American evergreen shrub is one of the best of all Rhododendrons, and perfectly hardy. It is the controlling parent of numerous fine hybrid forms, worked out by skilful European growers, a selection of which we present on the following page. (See plate on page 30.)

R. Catawbiense, var. alba. A form with bluish white flowers.



RHODODENDRON CATAWBIENSE HYBRIDS

We recommend the following varieties, which have proved satisfactory with us.

Abraham Lincoln. Rosy crimson. Good form and foliage.

Album elegans. White. A tall grower, with a fine truss.

Album grandiflora. White. A tall grower; not as hardy here as *Album elegans*.

Atrosanguineum. Dark scarlet. Good foliage and a good grower.

Blandyanum. Rosy crimson. Fine form, excellent foliage; a beautiful and abundant bloomer.

Caractacus. Purplish crimson. Good foliage and a good grower.

Chas. Bagley. Bright red. Good foliage and habit.

Chas. Dickens. Scarlet. A very good sort, with excellent foliage.

Delicatissimum. White. Clear white, delicately tinted with pink; very glossy foliage and a good grower.

Duchess of Bedford. Crimson. A grand truss; flowers have a light center.

Everestianum. Rosy lilac. The truss large; an abundant bloomer; foliage exceptionally good; growth close and compact.

Flushing. Rosy scarlet. One of the brightest; a good grower.

Frederick Waterer. Crimson. Intense fiery color, large bloom, fine truss and beautiful foliage.

General Grant. Rosy scarlet. Good habit and foliage.

Gloriosum. White. A large bold flower and good foliage.

H. W. Sargent. Crimson. Habit, foliage and color are good.

J. Marshall Brooks. Scarlet. Scarlet, with bronze eye. A deep color; good foliage.

John Walter. Rich crimson. Fine form and very fine habit.

Lady Armstrong. Pale rose. One of the best.

Lady Grey Edgerton. White. White with silvery blush; splendid truss and foliage.

Michael Waterer. Scarlet-crimson. A good bright color, and of extra fine form and habit.

Minnie. White. Bluish white, with large blotch of orange spots; very fine.

Mrs. John Clutton. White. Fine clear white; good form.

Mrs. Milner. Crimson. Habit and foliage are equally fine.

Pictum. White. Clear white, with cluster of orange spots.

Purpureum elegans. Purple. One of the best of this color.

Roseum elegans. Good rose. Grand habit and foliage, while the flower is all one can desire. This is the best of all Rhododendrons.

Sefton. Dark maroon. A good grower, with excellent foliage. In all respects one of the best, but very scarce.

Rhododendron maximum. Great Laurel. A strong grower, and one of the hardiest of the species. Foliage glossy green, of deeper color when planted in a shaded position; large oblong leaves. Flowers rosy white to white, are produced in late June and July. We handle thousands of this variety, both nursery-grown and large collected plants, which are supplied by the car-load.

R. ponticum, var. multiflora. Many-flowered. A dwarf, dense form, with small, myrtle-like foliage and small, attractive flowers.

R. ponticum, var. myrtifolium. Myrtle-leaved. A dwarf, dense form, with small, myrtle-like foliage and small, attractive flowers.

RHODODENDRONS, continued

R. ponticum, var. odoratum. Fragrant. A dwarf, dense grower, with good dark green foliage, producing quantities of small, sweet-scented flowers.

R. punctatum. Dotted. A shrub with slender, spreading or recurving branches; foliage glabrous; flowers rosy colored and spotted. The earliest of all the Rhododendrons.

R. undulatum. Of dwarf, compact growth, with curiously curled, light green foliage.

YUCCA

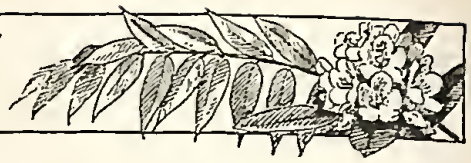
Y. filamentosa. Adam's Needle. An evergreen shrub with long, spiny-pointed leaves, producing in midsummer an immense panicle 4 to 6 feet in height, of large, ivory white flowers. Beautiful and useful in shrubbery beds and borders, or for dry sandy positions where little else will thrive.

Y. filamentosa, var. glaucescens variegata. Variegated Yucca. A form with more glaucous foliage, which is striped with white.

Y. gloriosa, var. plicata. Plaited. Leaves more slender than the type, but much plaited; panicle large.

Y. gloriosa, var. recurvifolia; syn., pendula. A form with longer, narrower foliage, and a slender panicle of flowers.

MEMORANDA



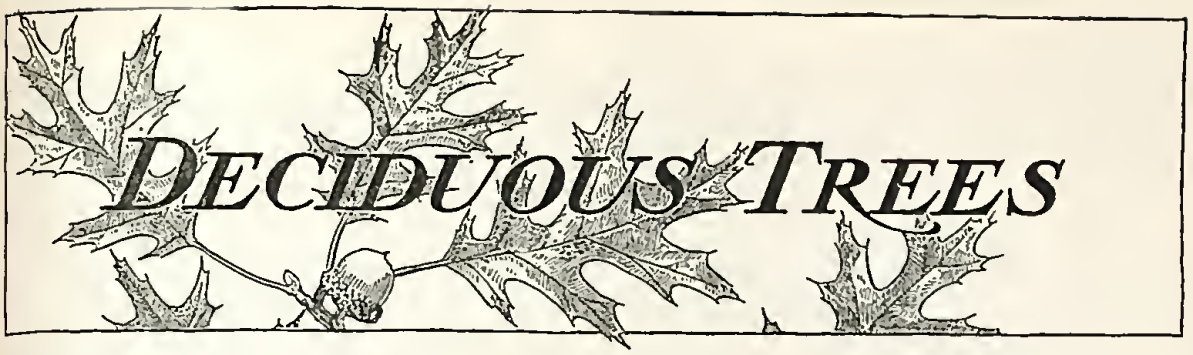
MEMORANDA



Kalmia latifolia (Laurel). See page 28.



Acer saccharinum (Sugar Maple). See page 38.



OF this most important class of ornamental trees we present a very careful selection, including only those varieties which have been found by extensive experience and careful trial most suitable for general culture. There is no "chaff" in this list.

ABBREVIATIONS

Denoting size: *L*, large; *M*, medium; *S*, small; *D*, dwarf; *VD*, very dwarf.
Denoting rapidity of growth: *r*, rapid; *m*, medium; *s*, slow; *v*, vigorous.

ACER. Maple

A. campestris. European Cork Maple. (*S m*) A tree of dense growth, with peculiar corky branches and dull green foliage. Valuable for planting as an undergrowth and on dry ground.

A. colchicum, var. rubrum. Red Colchicum Maple. (*S m*) Foliage deep green in the mature state, and of a rich red tinge when young, giving a pretty, variegated appearance. Rare and choice.

A. dasycarpum. Silver Maple. (*L r*) Of irregular, rounded form; foliage light green, silvery beneath; very hardy; thrives in almost any soil.

A. dasycarpum, var. Wierii laciniatum. Wier's Cut-leaved Silver Maple. (*L r*). A form of the silver-leaved Maple, and one of the most remarkable and beautiful trees with cut or dissected foliage. Its growth is rapid, shoots slender and drooping, giving it a habit almost as graceful as the cut-leaved birch. The foliage is abundant, silvery underneath, and, on the young wood especially, deeply and most delicately cut. The leaf-stalks are long and tinted with red on the upper surface. It ranks among the most interesting and attractive of lawn trees.

A. macrophyllum. Oregon Maple. (*M m*) A handsome round-headed tree, noted for its extra large foliage. Not entirely hardy in the North.

A. Negundo. Ash-leaved Maple, or Box Elder. (*M r*) Growth rapid, especially while young; form irregular and spreading; foliage light green, and bark of young wood greenish yellow; easily transplanted.

A. Pennsylvanicum; syn., striatum. Striped Maple. (*M m*) A handsome tree of dense, upright habit, with large, bright green foliage, turning clear yellow in autumn. Attractive even in winter for its smooth, greenish bark, striped with white.

A. platanoides. Norway Maple. (*L r*) A spreading, rounded form, with strong branches; foliage large, dark green and shadowy; hardy and easily transplanted. An excellent shade tree, always rich in appearance.

A. platanoides, var. purpurea. Schwedler's Purple Maple. (*L r*) A beautiful variety, with young shoots and leaves of a bright purplish and crimson color, changing to purplish green in the older leaves; a most valuable tree.

ACER, continued

A. pseudo-platanus. European Sycamore Maple. (*L r*) A handsome tree, of upright growth, with large foliage and smooth, gray-colored bark.

A. pseudo-plantanus, var. purpurea. Purple Sycamore Maple. (*L r*) A purple-leaved form of great merit. The habit of growth is the same as *A. pseudo-platanus*, but leaves are of a purplish red beneath, giving the tree a deep purple shade which is retained all season.

A. rubrum. Red, or Scarlet Maple. (*L v*) Attractive for its excellent habit, earliness of the searlet flowers and bright red seed-pods in the late spring. The deep green foliage turns to searlet and orange in the fall.

A. saccharinum. Sugar Maple. (*L r*) No better tree can be used for street, park or lawn planting, as its growth is straight, its form symmetrieal. It is well adapted for planting near buildings, and, being deep-rooted, the grass will grow up to its very trunk, whieh is quite a strong point in its favor. It will thrive in almost all loealities except where the ground is damp or boggy. No tree has more gorgeous autumn eoloring; it varies in all shades of yellow, orange and searlet. (See plate on page 36.)

A. spicatum. Mountain Maple. (*D s*) A shrubby tree with light green foliage, bearing in summer bright red seed-pods. Valuable in undergrowth.

A. Tataricum, var. Ginnala. Tartarian Maple. (*D m*) Of graceful, shrubby growth, with handsome foliage, turning to bright red in autumn. One of the most brilliant of fall-eoloring trees and a good substitute for the Japanese Maples where they are not hardy.

THE JAPANESE MAPLES

A. polymorphum. Japanese Maple. (*D m*) A tree of dense growth, with deeply lobed foliage of bright green, changing to a purplish hue in August.

A. polymorphum, var. ampelopsilobum. Seven-lobed Maple. (*S v*) Of larger growth than the type and with larger foliage, whieh is light green in summer, eoloring brilliant crimson in the fall.

A. polymorphum, var. atropurpureum. Blood-leaved Japanese Maple. (*S s*) A eompact grower, with delicately cut leaves of a beautiful blood-red in the spring, changing to purplish red, whieh lasts throughout the season.

A. polymorphum, var. atropurpureum dissectum. Weeping Blood-leaved Japanese Maple. (*D s*) Most beautiful; delicately divided leaves of deep blood-red; the branches are long, slender and pendulous.

A. polymorphum, var. aureum. Golden Japanese Maple. (*D s*) A form with round, slightly eut, light yellow foliage.

A. polymorphum, var. dissectum. Cut-leaved Japanese Maple. (*VD s*) A weeping form, with delieately divided foliage of beautiful light green. (See plate on page 41.)

A. polymorphum, var. palmatum. (*S v*) A dense grower, very much branehed; foliage round, not so deeply cut as that of filicifolium; bright green.

A. polymorphum, var. scolopendiflorum. (*D m*) An open grower, with elean, deeply eut, narrow, blood-red foliage, whieh holds its eolor well.



DECIDUOUS TREES

ÆSCULUS. Horse-Chestnut

Æ. Hippocastanum. European Horse-Chestnut. (*L m*) A tree of handsome, regular outline and very hardy. In May it is covered with magnificent erect spikes or panicles of white flowers, lightly marked with red. It has no superior as a lawn or street tree. (See plate on page 41.)

Æ. Hippocastanum, var. alba flore pleno. Double White-flowering Horse-Chestnut. (*L v*) A superb variety of handsome, regular outline and pyramidal habit. Its dense top is covered in May with double white flowers in large panicles, much larger than those of *Æ. Hippocastanum.*

Æ. Hippocastanum, var. rubicunda. Red-flowering Horse-Chestnut. (*M m*) A handsome and desirable variety, not forming so symmetrical a top as the other sorts, but the foliage is good and the red flowers very attractive.

Æ. glabra. American Horse-Chestnut. (*M r*) A native variety of open, spreading growth. The flowers, appearing in May, are greenish yellow A good street tree.

Æ. parviflora; syn., Pavia parviflora. See Shrubs.

AILANTHUS

A. glandulosa. Tree of Heaven. (*L r*) Ornamental tree, with loose, somewhat spreading habit and elegant, palm-like foliage. Thrives in any soil or situation, and is especially desirable for situations where soil is too poor for successful growth of other trees, and for smoky cities. Fertile trees should be planted, because the male exhales a disagreeable odor when flowering.

ALNUS

A. glutinosa. European, or Black Alder. (*M r*) A vigorous-growing tree with dull, dark green foliage. Valuable for planting in damp situations.

A. glutinosa, var. imperialis. Cut-leaved Alder. (*M r*) A strong-growing, ornamental variety, with deeply pinnately-lobed leaves.

AMELANCHIER

A. Canadensis. Shad-bush. (*D r*) A form varying in size, sometimes hardly more than a bush. Bears white, cherry-like blossoms in May or June, and these are followed by small purplish fruits, sweet and edible.

A. Botryapium. Dwarf Juneberry. See Shrubs.

ANDROMEDA. See Oxydendrum

ARALIA

A. Chinensis; syn., Japonica. Chinese Angelica Tree. (*D r*) A tree of highly ornamental subtropical appearance. The stem is very prickly; leaves 1½ to 2½ feet long, the branches crowned with great clusters of white flowers in August. Grows well in dry, rocky or clayey soil.

A. pentaphylla; syn., Acanthopanax spinosa. See Shrubs.

A. spinosa. Hercules' Club. (*D r*) Resembles *A. Chinensis;* flowers a little later. A good grower in dry, rocky or clayey soils.

BETULA. Birch

These are general favorites as specimen or avenue trees. They thrive even in the poorest soils and in the most exposed situations.

B. alba. European White Weeping Birch. (*L r*) A graceful tree, with silvery bark and slender branches; quite erect when young, but after four or five years' growth assumes an elegant drooping habit, rendering the tree very effective. (See plate on page 42.)

B. alba, var. fastigiata. Pyramidal White Birch. (*M m*) An interesting and valuable tree; in habit as columnar as the Lombardy poplar.

B. alba, var. laciniata pendula. Weeping Cut-leaved White Birch. One of the most popular and worthy lawn trees. A strictly upright growth of the leader, yet the side branches are so slim as to droop in a most picturesque manner. The foliage is deeply cut and very effective. The bark peels and becomes of the purest silvery white.

B. alba, var. Youngii. Young's Weeping Birch. (*D s*) A very compact weeping form, of elegant habit.

B. alba, var. purpurea. Purple Birch. (*M m*) A good form with dark purplish foliage and white bark.

B. lenta. Sweet, Black or Cherry Birch. (*L r*) A good grower, with dark bark, closely resembling the wild cherry. Leaves heart-shaped and shining bright green.

B. lutea. Yellow Birch. (*L r*) Closely resembles *B. lenta*, but leaves are not as bright a green and are more downy beneath. Bark yellowish silver-gray. A good grower and a handsome tree.

B. populifolia. American White Birch. (*M r*) A small, graceful tree, thriving in poor and dry soils. Bark grayish white; not as silvery as *B. alba*.

B. papyrifera. Paper, or Canoe Birch. (*L r*) Of vigorous, upright habit of growth, with broad foliage and pure white bark when the tree is four inches or more in diameter. A tree of first-class ornamental character.

B. nigra; syn., rubra. Red Birch. (*L r*) A moisture-loving tree of graceful, slender habit; densely branched; foliage light. Remarkable for its torn and ragged bark, and one of the handsomest of the Birches.

BROUSSONETIA. Mulberry

B. papyrifera. Paper Mulberry. (*M v*) A picturesque round-headed tree with greenish gray bark blotched with brown; the leaves are large and deeply lobed.

CARPINUS. Hornbeam

C. Americana; syn., Caroliniana. American Hornbeam. (*M s*) A hardy ornamental tree of dense growth, forming a round head. The foliage somewhat resembles the beech, is a good green, turning to bronzy yellow in the fall and remaining on the tree nearly all winter. A valuable tree for dry, rocky situations. Does well in the shade, and is a first-class hedge plant.

C. Betulus. European Hornbeam. (*S s*) Resembles *C. Americana*, but of more twiggy growth and holds its foliage later in the winter.



No. 1, Æsculus Hippocastanum.
See page 39.

No. 2, Acer polymorphum dissectum.
See page 38.



Betula alba. See page 40.



CARYA

C. alba. Shellbark Hickory. (*L r*) This well-known Hickory forms a fine tree with rugged, shaggy, grayish brown bark, and bears the best and sweetest nuts. Difficult to transplant unless well cultivated and often transplanted in the nursery.

C. tomentosa. Mocker Nut. (*L r*) A tall, slender tree with rough bark, deeply furrowed, but not shaggy. Does well on dry hillsides.

CASTANEA. Chestnut

These are not only desirable for their fruit, but the American and Spanish varieties are exceptionally strong, clean growers, and form excellent shade trees.

C. Americana. American Chestnut. (*L r*) A hardy and vigorous grower, making an elegant shade tree. The fruit is sweeter than that of any other variety.

C. Japonica. Japan Chestnut. (*S v*) A dense-headed tree, producing large fruit while quite young.

C. vesca. Spanish Chestnut. (*L r*) A strong grower, forming a beautiful head. Fruits larger than *C. Americana* but not as sweet

C. vesca, var. hybrida. See Fruit Department.

CATALPA

Valuable ornamental foliage and flowering trees of easy culture on ordinary soils. Leaves usually of immense size, heart-shaped and of pleasing color; flowers borne in large, upright panicles, similar to those of the horse-chestnut, yet broader and larger; the individual flowers are trumpet-shaped and somewhat fragrant. Valuable for lawn, street or park planting. They are of rapid growth and flower when quite young.

C. bignonioides. Common Catalpa, or Indian Bean. (*M r*) A fine growing tree with large, heart-shaped leaves and yellow purple-spotted flowers late in July.

C. bignonioides, var. aurea. Golden Catalpa. (*M r*) Striking effects can be produced by interspersing this tree with those of duller green foliage, its golden coloring bringing out the other greens, which without it would appear dull and lifeless. If left in a dwarf state by annual pruning it is excellent for associating with fine-leaved plants in making subtropical effects.

C. Bungei. Bunge's Catalpa. (*D s*) A species from China, of dwarf habit, growing only from 3 to 5 feet high. Foliage large and glossy; flowers in large clusters a foot long. This form is usually grafted on stems 5 to 8 feet in height, and used as a standard. Useful in formal work.

C. Kæmpferi. Japanese Catalpa. (*S r*) A hardy species, not as strong a grower as *C. speciosa*. Foliage darker; produces fragrant flowers in June. Seed-pods very long and slender.

C. speciosa. Western Catalpa. (*L r*) A fine and hardy sort, well adapted for forest and ornamental planting. Its blossoms open two weeks earlier than those of *C. bignonioides*.



CEDRELA

C. Sinensis. Chinese Cedrela. (*M r*) An ornamental tree, with large, feathery foliage; very valuable for avenues. Similar to the ailanthus, but of more regular and dense growth and the blossoms have no odor.

CELTIS

C. occidentalis. Nettle Tree. (*M m*). A valuable shade tree or lawn specimen. Wide-spreading head; light green foliage, rarely injured by insects. It is of vigorous growth, transplants easily and thrives in almost any soil. In general appearance it resembles the elm.

CERASUS. Cherry

Among the flowering trees these demand a prominent place. They are all thrifty, hardy growers, with bright, attractive bark, excellent foliage, and very showy flowers. With the exception of the dwarf and weeping forms, they make excellent shade trees, and *C. serotina* is a good tree for avenue planting.

C. avium, var. alba plena. Double White-flowering Cherry. (*L v*) A charming small tree, producing a great abundance of large double white flowers in May. The flowers are of a most attractive texture.

C. avium, var. rosea plena. Double Pink-flowering Cherry. (*L v*) Similar to the foregoing, but with pink flowers.

C. avium, var. rosea pendula. Pink Weeping Japan Cherry. (*D v*) One of the best flowering weeping trees. The crooked, drooping branches give it a graceful form, and the bright rose-colored blossoms literally cover the branches to the very tips.

C. Padus. European Bird Cherry. (*S m*) A pyramidal tree, with rough, speckled bark and oval, abrupt-pointed, dark green foliage. The pure white blossoms in spring are borne on long pedicels, in long, drooping racemes, followed by black fruit.

C. serotina. Wild Black Cherry. (*L v*) Valuable either as an ornamental or timber tree, and one of the most beautiful natives. The foliage is the darkest green and retains its color late in the fall, being one of the last to lose its leaves. The flowers, in long, loose racemes, are followed by purple-black fruit ripening in the late summer.

C. pumila, var. pendula. Weeping Dwarf Sand Cherry. (*D s*) A dense twiggy grower, usually grafted on 5- to 6-foot stems, and used as a standard, when it forms a dense, round, somewhat pendulous head. The flowers literally cover the twigs and are followed by small dark red cherries.

C. Sieboldi, var. rubra plena. (*M v*) A form in which the double white flowers, tinted with rose, are borne in clusters.

C. Sinensis, var. alba plena. Double White Chinese Cherry. (*M v*) An ornamental variety of good growth; well foliaged and producing huge double white flowers.

C. Sinensis, var. rosea plena. Double Pink Chinese Cherry. (*M v*) Characteristics same as the former, but the flowers are pink.



DECIDUOUS TREES

CERCIS

C. Canadensis. Red Bud, or American Judas. (*S s*) A rapid-growing, round-headed tree, with large, heart-shaped, leathery foliage of dark green, bearing clusters of deep bluish pink flowers all along the branches, before the leaves appear in the spring. One of the earliest flowering trees.

C. Japonica. See Shrubs.

C. occidentalis. Texas Red Bud. (*D s*) Similar in habit to *C. Canadensis*, but of smaller growth.

CERCIDIPHYLLUM

C. Japonicum. (*M r*) A hardy ornamental tree of pyramidal form, of almost fastigiate habit when young, with handsome light green foliage, turning yellow and scarlet in the fall. Prefers a rich, moist soil. One of the best of the newer introductions from Japan, and one we can highly recommend.

CLADRASTIS

C. Amurensis; syn., **Maackia Amurensis** (*M s*) A low spreading tree with long glabrous foliage, bearing long erect racemes of white flowers in July and August.

C. tinctoria; syn., **Virgilia lutea.** Yellow Wood. (*M m*) One of the most graceful native flowering trees, with short trunk and rounded head, bearing beautiful white, sweet-scented flowers in June. A beautiful lawn tree.

CORNUS. Dogwood. (See, also, Shrubs)

C. florida. White Dogwood. (*S v*) Although most common in our American forests, there is certainly no flowering tree more beautiful than the White-flowering Dogwood. Before the leaves appear in early May it is covered with large white blossoms; in autumn it is ablaze with brilliant berries and foliage. Our stock of this is always large. (See plate on page 47.)

C. florida, var. flore rubro. Red-flowering Dogwood. (*S v*) Flowers suffused with bright pink. This is one of the finest lawn trees. It has a fresh, pronounced color, continuing with the flower from the beginning to the end of its bloom. Planted with the white species the effect is unrivaled.

C. florida pendula. Weeping Dogwood. (*D v*) This rare and very beautiful weeping tree has all the good qualities of the common Dogwood, with a perfectly drooping habit and upright leading stem. We have many fine large specimens.

CRATÆGUS. Thorn

The Thorns justly deserve to be classed among the most beautiful flowering trees. They are generally dense, low growers, occupying comparatively little space and are well adapted to beautifying small grounds. The foliage is varied and attractive, the flowers very showy and often highly perfumed. The fruit is ornamental.



CRATÆGUS, continued

There are numerous varieties, all of which are hardy and will thrive in any dry soil. We have endeavored to select the best and most distinct. They flower in May and June.

C. coccinea. Scarlet Thorn. (*S s*) This is the first to bloom, producing its white blossoms early in May, and in the fall the ripening fruit is bright scarlet.

C. cordata. Washington Thorn. (*S s*) A desirable species, flowering in June. The fall coloring of the foliage is very bright, and the red fruits remain on the tree a long time.

C. Crus-galli. Cockspur Thorn. (*D v*) A small tree with a flat, bushy head, horizontal branches and long, sharp thorns. Foliage glossy green. Makes an excellent hedge.

C. Lavallei. Hyb. Crus-galli × Mexicana. (*D v*) A small tree, with spreading branches, large flowers with red disk, and bright orange or brick-red fruit.

C. mollis. Scarlet Haw. (*S v*) One of the most decorative species, with large, bright green foliage and showy flowers. Fruit light scarlet, ripening in September.

C. punctata. (*S m*) A form with spreading, horizontal branches and short spines. The foliage is good, and the flowers in May are followed by bright red or reddish yellow fruits.

C. tomentosa. Black Hawthorn. (*S s*) A vigorous species, with dark green foliage and bright scarlet fruit.

C. Oxyacantha. English Hawthorn. (*S s*) A tree with spreading branches and stout spines; the sweet-scented flowers are white, rarely pink; fruit scarlet.

C. Oxyacantha, var. alba flore pleno. Double White Hawthorn. (*S m*) Similar to the preceding, but with double white flowers.

C. Oxyacantha, var. coccinea flore pleno. Paul's Double Scarlet Thorn. (*S m*) This is a new sort, and the best. The large, full, double flowers of deep rich crimson are in clusters like verbenas.

C. Oxyacantha, var. rosea flore pleno. Double Pink Hawthorn. (*S m*) In growth similar to *C. Oxyacantha*. Flowers rose-colored and fragrant.

CYTISUS. Golden Chain

C. Laburnum. Golden Chain. (*S m*) A small tree, taking its name from the long racemes of golden blossoms produced in June. It does remarkably well where a cool and shady spot can be selected for it. (See plate on page 47.)

C. Laburnum, var. pendula. Weeping Golden Chain. (*D s*) A form usually grafted on stems 5 to 6 feet in height. A very fine garden tree.

DIOSPYROS. Persimmon

D. Virginiana. Persimmon. (*M m*) A tree with spreading, rounded tops and often pendulous branches. Bears a pale orange fruit, with red cheek.



Spray of Cytisus Laburnum. See page 46.



Blossoms of Cornus florida.
See page 45.



Robinia Pseudacacia. See page 60.



Populus nigra fastigiata. See page 57.



DECIDUOUS TREES

FAGUS. Beech

The Beech is a lordly tree, with its great, smooth trunk and spreading branches, and, though it never reaches the size of the chestnut, it is far more beautiful and longer lived. All the Beeches require care in transplanting, as their roots are sensitive to exposure.

F. ferruginea. American Beech. (*L v*) One of the most majestic native trees, always symmetrical and handsome; excellent for avenues, screens and lawns; the smooth gray bark is an attractive feature, particularly in winter.

F. sylvatica. European Beech. (*L v*) Of rather slower growth and more compact form than the American; a choice and beautiful tree; retains its foliage very late, sometimes all winter, and forms a good screen or windbreak.

F. sylvatica, var. asplenifolia. Fern-leaved Beech. (*S s*) A beautiful variety, with delicately divided, almost skeletonized leaves. The young shoots are very slender and drooping, giving the tree a singular airy appearance.

F. sylvatica, var. pendula. Weeping Beech. (*M v*) A remarkably picturesque tree. The foliage is very rich green, and hangs in masses. On our grounds we have two grand specimens over fifty feet in height; also salable specimens 15 to 20 feet that can be transplanted safely.

F. sylvatica, var. purpurea. Purple Beech. (*L v*) A fine shade tree; hardy, long-lived, has but few insect enemies, and, after it gets well established, is a rapid grower. Early in the season the young foliage is bright, glossy, and of that rich purplish color which is so intense in depth when seen against green-foliaged trees. When judiciously planted, it is one of the most ornamental and effective objects that can be introduced into a landscape.

F. sylvatica, var. purpurea pendula. Weeping Purple Beech. (*M m*) A weeping form of *F. purpurea*. The habit is as pronounced as that of the green-leaved form, *F. sylvatica pendula*, and the foliage is a rich dark blood-red.

F. sylvatica, var. purpurea rosea marginata. Rose-margined Purple-leaved Beech. (*M m*) A distinct novelty. The leaves are beautifully margined with rose and creamy white; needs a shaded position, as the margins of the leaves turn brown if exposed to the sun.

F. sylvatica, var. Riversii. River's Blood-leaved Beech. (*M v*) A grafted form of much deeper purple foliage than *F. sylvatica purpurea*, which holds its color well throughout the season.

FRAXINUS. Ash

A desirable class of vigorous-growing trees, with large, rounded, open heads and sufficient foliage to make good shade trees.

F. Americana. White Ash. (*L v*) Broad, round head and straight, clean trunk. While young it is remarkable for the softness and mellow green of its foliage. Will thrive where *F. Europæa* will languish. An excellent shade and ornamental tree.

F. excelsior. European Ash. (*M m*) Full, spreading head and short, thick trunk; darker foliage than the American species.

KŒLREUTERIA

K. paniculata. Varnish Tree. (*M s*) A charming tree, native of China, with glossy, divided foliage and large terminal panicles of showy golden yellow flowers in July, after the great majority of trees and shrubs are past their bloom. The flowers are followed by curious, bladdery seed-vessels. Its pleasingly colored foliage and neat habit of growth, with its showy flowers, render it a desirable lawn tree. Any well-grown Kœlreuteria is a striking object when in full flower, and in the fall its foliage takes on rich crimson and yellow colorings. It is one of the most satisfactory ornamental trees and deserves more extensive planting.

LARIX. Larch

L. Europæa. European Larch. (*L r*) An upright-growing tree, with light green foliage. The branches when young have a drooping habit. A valuable tree where quick results are required, and a good sort for screening unsightly buildings, owing to its rapid growth and dense foliage.

L. leptolepis. Japanese Larch. (*L r*) A handsome pyramidal tree with horizontal branches. Branchlets yellowish or reddish brown; leaves broad and soft, of bluish green. One of the best of this family.

LAURUS SASSAFRAS. See Sassafras officinale

LIQUIDAMBAR

L. styraciflua. Sweet Gum. (*M m*) One of the best ornamental trees; leaves resemble somewhat those of the maple, but are more star-shaped and of a beautiful glossy green color, turning to a deep purplish crimson in autumn; bark corky; beautiful in all stages of growth, it is particularly handsome and striking in the autumn.

LIRIODENDRON

L. Tulipifera. Tulip Tree. (*L r*) A large, rapid-growing forest tree, with clean, smooth trunk and spreading branches. The flowers, which are tulip-shaped, are quite large and of a greenish yellow color, blotched with orange; they appear early in June, and have a delicate magnolia-like fragrance. The leaves are large, glossy and of peculiar shape. The Tulip Tree is uniquely beautiful, an excellent street tree and indispensable for lawn and park planting. Transplants best in the spring, but our well-rooted stock has given every satisfaction in the fall. (See plate on page 48.)

L. Tulipifera, var. aurea marginata; syn., panache. Variegated-Leaved Tulip Poplar. (*L r*) The margins of the broad, glossy dark green leaves are marked with a band of light yellow. One of the most distinctly variegated trees.

MACLURA

M. aurantiaca. Osage Orange. (*S m*) A dense-growing tree, with very thorny branches and glossy bright green leaves. Fruit resembles a large green orange. As a specimen it makes a pretty tree, but it is as a hedge plant that it has most value. See Hedges.

FRAXINUS, continued

F. excelsior, var. aurea. Golden English Ash. The foliage in the early spring and fall months is of a rich yellow. Especially showy during the winter for its beautiful golden bark and twisted branches.

F. excelsa, var. pendula. Weeping English Ash. (*D s*) Usually grafted on tall stems, when it forms a round, spreading top.

F. Ornus. Flowering Ash. (*S s*) A neat-growing tree, with grayish bark and light green foliage; bears terminal panicles of fragrant white flowers in late May and June.

GLEDITSCHIA

G. aquatica. Water Locust. (*S m*) A species thriving in wet and moist soil. The foliage is smaller than that of *G. triacanthos*, and the tree is not so heavily branched.

G. triacanthos. Honey Locust. (*L v*) A large, handsome, clean tree, usually with many stout, much-branched thorns on trunk and branches; foliage large and light. Makes a beautiful specimen.

G. triacanthos, var. Bujotti. Weeping Locust. (*D s*) A distinct weeping form, usually grafted upon 5- to 6-foot stems and used as a standard.

GLYPTOSTROBUS. See Taxodium

GYMNOCLADUS

G. Canadensis. Kentucky Coffee Tree. (*M r*) A striking ornamental, irregular, open-topped tree, with peculiar, rough-barked and twigless branches, and immense, broad, feathery foliage of a peculiar bluish green color. The flowers are white, in open racemes, followed by long, brown pods. Very picturesque and desirable.

HALESIA (See, also, Pterostyrax)

H. tetraptera. Snowdrop Tree. (*S m*) A neat tree with rounded head, somewhat drooping habit and dark green foliage. Just before the leaves expand in May, it is covered with small white flowers resembling snowdrops. It is one of the best early blooming trees.

HOVENIA

H. dulcis. Japan. (*S m*) A small round-headed tree with somewhat shining foliage, thriving best in sandy loam. The white flowers in June are followed by dark brown berries.

JUGLANS

J. nigra. Black Walnut. (*L r*) A large, open-headed spreading tree, with rough, dark brown bark and long light foliage. Fruit is the well-known walnut. A picturesque tree; hardy and rugged; valuable not only as an ornamental, but to plant in waste places as a timber tree.



MAGNOLIA

NATIVE SORTS

Among the flowering trees useful for street or park planting, these stand pre-eminent. Their stately forms, hardiness, grand, heavy foliage, large, showy flowers and fruits, form an unequaled combination.

M. acuminata. Cucumber Tree. (*L r*) Forms a fine pyramidal-shaped tree. The flowers are yellowish white, appearing in June. The fruit, when green, resembles a small cucumber, but when ripe it is of a deep scarlet. An excellent avenue or lawn tree.

M. Fraseri. Fraser's Magnolia. (*M r*) A rather slender, pyramidal tree, with wide-spreading branches. The foliage is a good green, and shows to advantage the yellowish white, sweetly scented flowers, and in autumn the rose-colored fruit.

M. glauca. Sweet or Swamp Magnolia. (*S s*) A beautiful tree, of fair size when planted in damp ground. The foliage is thick, deep green and glossy, and the sweet-scented white blossoms in June are lovely.

M. grandiflora. Evergreen Magnolia. (*S s*) An evergreen species, hardy as far north as Philadelphia. It is a very bushy grower, and the white flowers show well against the thick, glossy dark green foliage.

M. macrophylla. Great-leaved Magnolia. (*M v*) A superb species, of medium height and rounded growth. The leaves are of immense size, often two feet in length. The flowers are also very large, sometimes 10 or 12 inches in diameter. Its tropical appearance, a character all possess to more or less extent, its large leaves, flowers and scarlet fruit make it most effective. We have two very fine specimens over 40 feet in height on our grounds.

M. tripetala. Umbrella Tree. (*M r*) An open-headed tree, with spreading branches and very large leaves. The flowers in June vary from 4 to 8 inches across, and the oblong fruit is rose-colored.

CHINESE SPECIES AND THEIR HYBRIDS

These garden sorts flower early; even before the leaves appear their gorgeous masses of colored bloom are at their best, and their fragrance is as delicious as their grand display of color is pleasing. They transplant best in the spring.

M Alexandriana. (Hybrid.) Alexander's Magnolia. (*S m*) A form closely resembling *M. Soulangeana*, almost identical in color of flowers, but blooms a few days earlier.

M conspicua. Chinese White Magnolia. (*S s*) A highly prized species on account of its large white flowers, which open about the middle of April. Shrub-like growth when young, but attains the size of a tree in time.

M. Kobus. Thurber's Japanese Magnolia. (*S m*) A tree of bushy growth and pyramidal form, densely branched. The flowers of creamy yellow appear early in May. A desirable variety.

M. Lennei. (Hybrid.) Lenne's Magnolia. (*S m*) A strong grower; foliage dark green; flowers dark rose-colored, cup-shaped, opening in May. Very frequently this variety will produce a few flowers in the late summer. One of the best.



Liriodendron Tulipifera. See page 51.



Oxydendrum arboreum. See page 55.



Pyrus baccata. See page 58.

MAGNOLIA, CHINESE SPECIES AND THEIR HYBRIDS, continued

M. Norbertiana. (Hybrid.) Norbert's Magnolia. (*S m*) Similar to *M. Soulangeana*, but flowers are more deeply tinted and it blooms later.

M. purpurea; syn., obovata. Purple Magnolia. (*D s*) A very bushy sort. Flowers a deep purplish pink, darker than any of the others. One of the latest to bloom.

M. Soulangeana. (Hybrid.) Soulange's Magnolia. (*S m*) A hardy, vigorous grower, with large, glossy foliage and deep cup-shaped white flowers, pink inside, opening in April. One of the best garden Magnolias.

M. speciosa. (Hybrid.) Showy-flowered Magnolia. (*S m*) Closely resembles *M. Soulangeana*, but flowers very late; blooms smaller and of a deeper color.

M. stellata; syn., Halleana. Hall's Japanese Magnolia. (*D s*) Of low and shrub-like form; the flowers are pure white, the petals long, narrow and arranged in double rows; the fragrance is pronounced and delicate. Blooms earlier than any other Magnolia, and is very striking.

MORUS. Mulberry

M. alba. White Mulberry. (*M m*) A bushy-topped tree with light green foliage, bearing white or sometimes violet-colored fruit.

M. alba, var. Tatarica alba. White-fruited Russian Mulberry. (*S m*) A spreading, low-headed tree with light green, deeply lobed leaves and bearing creamy white fruit.

M. alba, var. Tatarica rubra. Red Russian Mulberry. (*S m*) Characteristics same as those of the foregoing, but fruit is deep reddish purple.

M. alba, var. Tatarica pendula. Teas' Weeping Mulberry. (*D v*) A beautiful variety that we recommend as one of the thriftiest, hardiest and most ornamental of weeping trees. The branches are extremely long and slender, the foliage light green and deeply lobed; fruit reddish purple.

NEGUNDO. See Acer Negundo

NYSSA

N. sylvatica; syn., multiflora. Tupelo, or Sour Gum. (*M v*) A picturesque hardy ornamental tree, valued for its flaming scarlet autumn foliage. A good grower in any soil, but attains its largest size in damp or swampy ground.

OXYDENDRUM

O. arboreum; syn., Andromeda arborea. Sorrel Tree. (*S m*) One of the most ornamental trees in cultivation. The thick, oblong foliage of dark glossy green is highly attractive at all seasons, and in the autumn it colors brilliant crimson. The flowers, in July, are borne in dense panicles resembling small lily-of-the-valley blooms. A valuable tree for shrubberies and along the borders of woods. It stands shade well and is of easy culture. (See plate on page 53.)



PARROTIA

P. Persica. Persian Iron Tree. (*Ss*) A dense-growing tree with spreading branches, forming a rounded oval top. The tree closely resembles the English beech, its foliage being of same size, shape and color, and in the fall turns to brilliant shades of yellow and crimson. Thrives best in well-drained soil.

PERSICA. Peach

P. vulgaris, var. alba plena. Double White-flowering Peach. (*Sm*) A flowering Peach, bearing dense clusters of very beautiful large double white blossoms in May.

P. vulgaris, var. sanguinea plena. Double Red-flowering Peach. (*Sm*) Similar to the above, but with semi-double bright red flowers in May.

P. vulgaris, var. foliis purpureis. Purple-leaved Peach. (*Sm*) The foliage of this variety is a deep blood-red color in the spring, changing to a deep purplish green in late autumn. Flowers are rose-colored and single.

P. vulgaris, var. pyramidalis. Pyramidal Peach. (*Ss*) Of exceptionally fastigiate form, densely covered with bright rose-pink single flowers.

PHELLODENDRON

P. Amurense. Chinese Cork Tree. (*Lr*) Of rapid growth when young, forming a low, round head, but becoming eventually a large tree of spreading form. Foliage is large; flowers greenish white, borne in terminal panicles. Stands drought and heat well.

PLATANUS. Plane

P. occidentalis. Buttonwood; American Plane. (*Lr*) Of broad, round-topped form, and one of the most massive and picturesque of American trees. The bark on the trunk is brown, but upon the branches there are patches of grayish green and sometimes creamy white. Extremely effective in winter, when the varied bark shows strong. A useful field or avenue tree, but for city planting not as desirable as *P. orientalis*.

P. orientalis. Oriental Plane, or Buttonwood. (*Lr*) This variety was not widely used here until we called attention to its desirable features in 1892. Similar to *P. occidentalis*, but superior to it in every way, and better for street planting. One of the finest avenue trees in Europe, and popular in this country not only for its rapid growth and fine head, but also for the fact that it is entirely free from worms or insects. Especially desirable for smoky places. The bark on the trunk and branches is a darker greenish brown than that of *P. occidentalis*, and the leaves are smaller and deeply cut. (See plate on page 64.)

POPULUS. Poplar

A class of rapid-growing trees, valuable for quick effects and for screens, while *P. Bolleana* and *nigra*, var. *fastigiata* are extremely useful in formal gardening.

P. alba, var. Bolleana. Bolle's Poplar. (*Lr*) A variety closely resembling the Lombardy Poplar; of fastigiate form; bark grayish green; the upper side of the foliage is dull dark green, while the under side is silvery white.

POPULUS, continued

P. monilifera; syn., Carolinensis. Carolina Poplar. (*M r*) A quick-growing variety with gray-green bark and bright green, heart-shaped foliage. A desirable variety for screening unsightly buildings and for temporary planting to secure immediate effects.

P. monilifera, var. Van Geertii. Van Geert's Golden Poplar. (*M r*) A form of *P. monilifera*, with bright golden yellow foliage, holding the color well throughout the season.

P. nigra, var. fastigiata. Lombardy Poplar. (*L r*) A well-known Italian variety. An upright and extremely rapid grower, with small bright pale green leaves, lighter beneath. Valuable for formal work in connection with buildings or gardens, and an excellent avenue or lawn tree. In the latter case its tall, spiral form tends to break and relieve the rounded outlines of other trees, which are likely to be in the majority in such planting. (See plate on page 54.)

PRUNUS (See, also, Cerasus)

P. Pissardii. Purple-leaved Plum. (*S s*) One of the most beautiful hardy trees, and an ornament to any lawn from spring until late fall. During May it is covered with blush-pink blossoms, which harmonize exquisitely with the pinkish purple foliage of early spring. The purple foliage, not being affected by the hot sun, deepens during the summer months and retains its color late in November.

P. triloba. Flowering Plum. (*S s*) A desirable variety, usually grafted on stems 5 to 6 feet in height, and used as a standard. See, also, Shrubs.

PTELEA. Hop Tree

Very choice lawn trees of small size, with handsome deep green, glossy trifoliate leaves, which, if bruised, exhale a pleasant, hop-like odor. This odor is especially noticeable in the seeds, which are borne in dense, showy clusters in late summer. They are of easiest culture in any soil. The Golden variety is an introduction of the first merit.

P. trifoliata. Hop Tree. (*D s*) A round-headed, loosely branched tree, with glossy green foliage; adorned in the fall with numerous clusters of light green fruit-pods. Prefers a shaded position and moist soil.

P. trifoliata, var. aurea. Golden Hop Tree. (*D s*) One of the showiest golden-foliaged trees in cultivation. The peculiar glossy surface of the foliage gives an appearance that the leaves have been varnished. It is one of the highest colored golden-foliaged plants, retaining its color all summer. White flowers in June.

PTEROSTYRAX

P. hispidum; syn., Halesia hispida. (*S m*) An open-headed tree with slender, spreading branches, bearing long racemes of white flowers in June.

P. hispida; syn., Halesia. A very showy, open-headed tree with light green foliage, and bearing in June drooping panicles of fragrant white flowers, resembling those of the deutzia.

PYRUS. Flowering Crab (See, also, Sorbus)

P. baccata. Siberian Flowering Crab Apple. (*M v*) A small spreading tree with compact crown; flowers usually white; fruit yellowish, tinged with red, about the size of a cherry. Extremely hardy. (See plate on page 53.)

P. coronaria. Sweet-scented Crab. (*S m*) A low, bushy tree with stiff, crooked, thorny branches. In May it bears very ornamental, sweet-scented, rosy red or blush flowers.

P. floribunda. Flowering Crab. (*D s*) An ornamental sort; valuable for its May flowers, rosy red in bud but opening white, and beautiful fruit in the autumn.

P. Ioensis, var. Bechtel. Bechtel's Double-flowering Crab. One of the most ornamental and of recent introduction. It is a good grower, with good foliage and beautiful large double flowers of delicate blush or shell-pink color, and highly perfumed. It should be in every collection.

P. Parkmani; syn., Halliana. Parkman's Crab. (*D s*) A compact grower, with dark green foliage, which is retained very late. In April its half-double rose-colored blossoms are equally attractive in bud and flower.

P. spectabilis. Chinese Double-flowering Crab. (*S m*) One of the showiest flowering Apples, bearing in May sweet-scented double white flowers, coral-red in the bud.

P. spectabilis, var. rosea flore pleno. Double Rose-flowered Crab. (*S m*) Similar to the above, but flowers are a deep rose-color.

P. Toringo. Dwarf Crab. (*D s*) A tree with small white or blush flowers in spring and small yellow fruit in fall. The color of the fall foliage is also good.

QUERCUS. Oak

No tree is more majestic and picturesque than a grand old Oak, but one must not think that the generation which plants Oaks cannot enjoy their beauty, for although their growth is at first slow, if planted in good soil they will outgrow many other trees. Few trees have so many good characteristics; they are hardy, lasting, always symmetrical, adapted to a variety of soils, and transplant easily.

Q. alba. White Oak. (*L m*) A tree with spreading branches, forming a broad, open head. Bark light gray; leaves narrow-obtuse, bright green above and glaucescent beneath. The foliage takes on a deep purple color in fall. One of the noblest trees of the northern states and a beautiful lawn tree, requiring space for its best development.

Q. bicolor. Swamp White Oak. (*L m*) A round-topped, open-headed tree with grayish brown scaly bark and dark green foliage, which turns bronzy brown in the fall and remains on the tree late in the winter. A good lawn or field tree.

Q. Cerris. Turkey Oak. (*L m*) A broad, pyramidal, open-headed tree with short, spreading branches. The oblong leaves are dark green. A very ornamental variety.

Q. coccinea. Scarlet Oak. (*L r*) A grand round-topped tree with bright green, deeply cut foliage, which turns to brilliant scarlet in the autumn. Desirable for lawn or street planting.

QUERCUS, continued

Q. imbricaria. Laurel Oak. (*L s*) A round-topped tree, somewhat pyramidal when young. Branches slender and pendulous. The oblong, laurel-like leaves are dark and glossy and the rich, reddish bronze autumn foliage very handsome. A grand lawn tree.

Q. macrocarpa. Mossy Cup Oak. (*L r*) A broad-headed tree, with spreading branches and light brown, corky bark. The large, shining, bright green leaves take a deep bronze fall color. The cup of the large acorn is very deep and mossy.

Q. palustris. Pin Oak. (*L r*) A round-topped tree, quite pyramidal in its younger stages. Growth very upright; branches long and somewhat pendulous; foliage dark green, deeply cut, and in the autumn turning to sparkling gold and crimson shades. Unsurpassed for fall color. Transplants easily, grows well in wet or dry ground, and is one of the very finest trees for lawn planting. (See plate on page 63.)

Q. pedunculata, var. Concordia. Golden Oak. (*M m*) A spreading, broad-topped tree, with oblong, golden yellow foliage.

Q. Phellos. Willow Oak. (*M s*) Of rather conical form, with slender branches and short, narrow, bright green leaves, which turn yellow in the fall. A tree of willowy aspect, preferring a moist soil.

Q. Prinus. Rock Chestnut Oak. (*L r*) A broad, irregular tree, with deeply ridged brown bark. The long, light green leaves closely resemble those of the American chestnut, and it takes for its fall color shades of scarlet, bronze and golden yellow. A good grower in light, dry soils.

Q. Robur. English Oak. (*M m*) A round-headed, spreading tree, with long, divided foliage of light green, which is retained very late.

Q. Robur, var. fastigiata. Pyramidal English Oak. (*S s*) A form of very upright growth. Foliage smaller and less deeply cut than *Q. robur*. A good tree for small places and formal plantings.

Q. rubra. Red Oak. (*L r*) A broad, symmetrical, spreading tree, with stout branches. The dark green foliage is very rich, and turns to bronzy red in the autumn. One of the best Oaks for lawn planting and unsurpassed for street use. Transplants easily and is adapted to various soils.

Q. velutina; syn., tinctoria. Black Oak. (*L r*) A narrow, open-headed tree, with rather slender branches and broad, dull green leaves, not much divided. A good sort for dry soils and for street or lawn planting.

RHUS. Sumac

Trees with ornamental foliage, and in some instances showy flowers in dense spikes, followed by ornamental fruits. These sorts are especially valuable for grouping with other trees and shrubs for foliage effects, as the autumn colors are brilliant. Adapted to a great variety of soils and situations.

R. glabra. Smooth Sumac. (*S m*) This forms a broad, low, open head. The leaves are long and narrow; flowers yellowish white, in terminal panicles; fruit crimson. A desirable sort for specimen or mass planting.



RHUS, continued

R. glabra, var. laciniata. Cut-leaved Sumac. (*D s*) A beautiful low variety of the preceding, with leaves of very large size, deeply cut, and drooping gracefully from the branches. Autumnal color a rich red.

R. semialata, var. Osbeckii. Osbeck's Chinese Sumac. (*S m*) A fine broad-headed tree, with deep glossy green foliage, of subtropical appearance, which in autumn turns to shades of red and orange. The broad, terminal panicles of creamy white flowers in July add much to its beauty.

R. typhina. Staghorn Sumac. (*S r*) A densely hairy species, with oblong-lanceolate leaves; flowers in dense, terminal panicles and fruit in red clusters. Fall color of foliage is most brilliant. A good grower in light, dry soils, and useful for planting on steep banks.

ROBINIA. Locust

Showy-foliaged trees, adapted to most soils, and thriving particularly well in poor, dry situations. All with showy flowers, borne in dense, drooping panicles, and very abundant.

R. Pseudacacia. Black Locust. (*L r*) An ornamental tree, with long, oval leaves, producing racemes of fragrant white flowers in June. (See plate on page 54.)

R. Pseudacacia, var. foliis aureis. Golden-leaved Locust. (*M r*) A form of the above, with foliage of a rich golden yellow, which, combined with its lace-like appearance, makes it one of the handsomest ornamental trees.

SALISBURIA

S. adiantifolia. Gingko, or Maidenhair Tree. (*M r*) An ornamental variety of vigorous growth, with clean, straight trunk and irregularly disposed branches; bark clean and pretty; foliage leathery, closely resembling in shape the Maidenhair Fern.

SALIX. Willow

One of the most valuable classes of ornamental trees and adapted to various soils and situations. They are mostly rapid growers, with good foliage, their bright bark giving distinct and pleasing winter effects. Indeed there are few trees of which the varieties can be used to such good advantage for the winter color of their bark. The Royal, Weeping, Golden Weeping, Laurel-leaved, Yellow and Salmon-barked Willows, give all shades of greens and yellows, and the latter variety shades off into deep, rich, bronzy red.

S. alba, var. regalis. Royal Willow. (*L r*) A strong, sturdy and very hardy variety. Its silver-gray foliage is rich and ornamental.

S. Babylonica. Weeping Willow. (*L r*) Probably the best known of the Willows. The long and slender branches give it a graceful, weeping habit.

S. caprea. Goat Willow. (*S v*) Sometimes known as the Pussy Willow, from its fuzzy catkins or aments, which expand before the leaves appear. A most useful variety for early effects.

SALIX, continued

S. caprea, var. pendula. Kilmarnock Willow. A weeping form, usually grafted on 4- to 6-foot stems, when it forms an umbrella-shaped top. Care must be taken not to allow the stock upon which it is grafted to sprout.

S. elegantissima. Thurlow's Willow. (*L r*) A spreading, drooping tree with grayish green bark and foliage similar to *S. Babylonica*, but said to be hardier in the northern states.

S. incana; syn., rosmarinifolia. Rosemary Willow. (*D s*) A dwarf sort, with long, slender branches and light grayish green foliage. Usually grafted on 5- to 6-foot stems and used as standards, when they form a dense, round top. Useful in formal plantings.

S. laurifolia. See *S. pentandra.*

S. lutea. Golden Willow. (*L r*) A strong, upright grower, with slim, pendulous branches, light green foliage and beautiful clean bright golden yellow bark. This is one of the finest Willows; excellent for lawn or field planting, and of special value for its winter effect, as the bright bark shows in strong contrast with the greens and browns of other trees.

S. lutea, var. pendula. Golden Weeping Willow. (*L r*) A form of the above, with graceful, drooping branches. The habit is good and the color unsurpassed. A valuable sort for winter effects.

S. pentandra. Bay-, or Laurel-leaved Willow. (*M v*) An ornamental variety of upright growth, forming a round head. Bark is brownish green; foliage of a deep shining green, closely resembling that of the laurel. A valuable tree for seashore planting, and thrives equally well in high or low ground.

S. purpurea. Purple Osier Willow. (*D s*) A spreading tree with long, flexible branches; leaves long and slender; bark deep purplish red. Very effective in winter.

S. purpurea, var. pendula. New American Willow. (*D s*) A slow-growing form of purpurea, generally used as standards by grafting on 5- or 6-foot stems, when it forms an interesting and decorative plant. The habit is very graceful.

S. Sieboldii. Siebold's Willow. (*M r*) A dense, heavy-branched tree, with brownish green bark blotched with gray.

S. vitellina. Yellow Willow. (*L m*) A good grower, forming a rounded head. The bark is yellow, that of the newer growth very bright, and the foliage is light green. Showy in the winter months.

S. vitellina, var. Britzensis. Salmon-barked Willow. (*L m*) A form of *S. vitellina*, but bark on the younger growth is a salmon-yellow, deepening in shade to bronzy red in the winter months.

SASSAFRAS

S. officinalis. A spreading, round-topped tree, with bark varying from brown to light green. The foliage is bright green, oddly shaped, and in the autumn turns to brilliant orange-yellow and crimson. A picturesque native, which is quite useful for ornamental planting.

SOPHORA

S. Japonica. Japanese Sophora. (*M m*) One of the finest of ornamental-flowering trees, being elegant in its shining green foliage, and in August, when covered with clusters of white bloom, is highly attractive. It has such a different style of growth from that of most other trees that it is indispensable in both large and small gardens. For a lawn this is a really perfect tree.

S. Japonica, var. pendula. Weeping Sophora. (*S s*) This distinctively graceful drooping tree is well known only to a few. Its succession of curves, each overlapping the former one, and its beautiful trusses of refreshing light green foliage are really superb. In August it is covered with numerous clusters of creamy white flowers.

SORBUS. Mountain Ash

A class of showy, medium-sized trees, of great beauty of foliage and fruit; adapted to all soils and situations. This tree seldom requires pruning, takes up but little room, and is especially valuable for small places.

S. Americana. American Mountain Ash. (*S m*) A compact, oval-headed tree, with dark green, compound foliage and showy clusters of bright red berries.

S. Aucuparia. European Mountain Ash. (*S m*) A pretty tree, with fine, pinnate foliage; bears numerous clusters of bright red berries, which are very conspicuous and handsome from midsummer till frost.

S. Aucuparia, var. pendula. Weeping European Mountain Ash. (*D m*) A beautiful variety of decidedly pendulous habit; covered from July until winter with great clusters of bright scarlet berries.

S. Aucuparia, var. quercifolia. Oak-leaved Mountain Ash. (*S m*) A hardy tree, of fine, pyramidal habit. Foliage deeply lobed, bright green above and downy beneath. One of the finest lawn trees.

TAXODIUM

T. distichum. Deciduous Cypress. (*L r*) A beautiful stately tree of pyramidal form. The branches are covered with bright brown bark, and the beautiful feathery foliage makes it one of the most ornamental trees offered. It should be more extensively planted.

TILIA. Linden

T. Americana. American Linden, or Basswood. (*L r*) A vigorous grower of pyramidal habit when young, but eventually a large, round-headed tree. Its foliage is very large and of a light green color. One of the best ornamental trees; valuable for avenues and most useful as a specimen. (See plate on page 63.)

T. argentea; syn., tomentosa. Silver-leaved Linden. (*L r*) A vigorous growing tree of pyramidal form, with cordate acuminate leaves, downy beneath and smooth above. It is particularly noticeable among other trees by its white appearance. Its handsome form, growth and foliage render it worthy, in our opinion, to be classed among the finest of ornamental trees.



Tilia Americana. See page 62.



Quercus palustris. See page 59.



Platanus orientalis. See page 56.

TILIA, continued

T. dasystyla. Crimean Linden. (*M m*) A variety of fine form, with thick, deep green, glossy foliage. The bright green bark of the younger growth shows well in winter.

T. platyphyllos. Large-leaved Linden. (*L r*) A broad-topped tree, with foliage larger than any other variety of this family. It flowers quite early in the spring. A desirable avenue or lawn tree.

T. platyphyllos, var. aurea. Golden-barked Linden. (*M m*) A variety in which the younger growth is bright yellow, therefore distinct and attractive in winter.

T. vulgaris; syn., Europæa. European Linden. (*L m*) A vigorous grower, not as large as *T. platyphyllos* and blooms later. The foliage is smaller and green on both sides.

T. vulgaris, var. rubra. Red-barked Linden. (*M m*) This variety forms a dense round-topped tree. The bark on branches is a dark purplish red and very showy in winter. The foliage, of medium size, is dark green.

ULMUS. Elm

An exceptionally desirable class of trees, requiring a rich, moist soil for their best development. They are excellent lawn trees, and the American, English and Huntingdon Elms are valuable for street and avenue planting. It is throughout New England that we find the finest specimens, and the grand avenues planted with these trees in many of the eastern cities have become so well known that the Elm is always associated with New England.

U. Americana. American Elm. (*L r*) A magnificent native tree, with a wide arching top and pendulous branches. The rough leaves are dull green. One of the most characteristic and picturesque of American trees.

U. campestris. English Elm. (*L m*) A round-topped and sometimes open-headed tree, generally densely branched. The dark green leaves remain much longer in the autumn than those of the American variety.

U. campestris, var. latifolia; syn., major. Broad-leaved English Elm. (*L r*) A good strong grower. The foliage larger than that of the species and expands very early in the spring.

U. scabra; syn., montana. Scotch, or Wych Elm. (*L r*) This forms a broad, round-topped head, with heavy, spreading branches. Perfectly hardy and an extremely good sort.

U. scabra, var. Huntingdoni. Huntingdon Elm. (*L r*) An excellent, vigorous grower of erect habit. Bark smooth; foliage dark green. One of the best.

U. scabra, var. pendula. Camperdown Elm. (*D s*) A dwarf form, used as a standard by grafting on 6- to 8-foot stems, when it forms a broad, spreading, umbrella-shaped top. One of the best weepers.

U. scabra, var. purpurea. Purple Wych Elm. (*M m*) A neat-growing form, with purple foliage. Somewhat smaller than *U. scabra*.

VIRGILIA. See Cladrastis



MEMORANDA



THE beauty of any grounds can be greatly enhanced by judicious plantations of Hardy Shrubs, and varieties can be selected that will give flowers throughout the summer, handsome colored foliage in autumn, and berries lasting well into the winter.

ABBREVIATIONS

Denoting size: *L*, large; *M*, medium; *S*, small; *D*, dwarf; *VD*, very dwarf.

ABELIA

A. floribunda. (*S*) A free-flowering, half-evergreen shrub, with dark glossy foliage and white blossoms blushed with pink. Flowers throughout the summer. Habit pendulous and graceful.

ACANTHOPANAX

A. spinosa; syn., Aralia. (*L*) An excellent shrub, with slim branches covered with sharp thorns and shining, bright green foliage. Makes a grand hedge plant and does well on rocky, hilly banks.

ÆSCULUS

A. parviflora; syn., Pavia macrostachya. (*L*) A dwarf variety of Horse-Chestnut of great beauty. Forms a broad round bush with deep green foliage, and in July bears a mass of beautiful upright spikes of white blossoms. (See plate on page 70.)

ALTHÆA. See Hibiscus

AMELANCHIER

A. Botryapium. Juneberry. (*S*) A dwarf shrub with glabrous foliage, bearing white flowers in late April, followed by edible, dark red berries. (See plate on page 70.)

AMORPHA

A. canescens. Lead Plant. (*S*) A handsome free-flowering shrub. Habit dense, foliage pinnate, blue flowers in dense terminal panicles in June. Useful for shrubberies or rockeries. Prefers a sunny and well-drained position.

A. fruticosa. False Indigo. (*L*) A large, spreading bush with pinnate leaves and slender spikes of deep purple flowers, which bloom in June after most of the spring-flowering shrubs are over.

AMYGDALUS. Almond. See Prunus

ARONIA FLORIBUNDA. See Pyrus



AZALEAS

NATIVE SORTS

Beautiful small- and medium-sized shrubs, well adapted for shrubbery borders and rocky places, but most at home when bordering heavy plantings or woods, and in damp and boggy soils. They are prolific bloomers and the flowers are useful for cutting, as well as exceedingly effective on the plants.

A., arborescens. Fragrant White Azalea. (*M*) A good grower; in June bears large quantities of flowers, white tinged with rose, and very fragrant. Foliage turns to crimson in the fall. (See plate on page 75.)

A., calendulacea. Flame Azalea. (*M*) One of the showiest. In late May and June the orange-red blossoms make the whole plant a blaze of color.

A. nudiflora. Pinxter Flower. (*S*) Perhaps better known as the "Woods Honeysuckle." Does especially well in swampy places. Deep pink to reddish purple flowers in May.

A. Vaseyi. Southern Azalea. (*M*) A tall, slim grower, bearing rosy white flowers in April before its leaves appear. Foliage colors dark crimson in the fall.

A. viscosa. White Azalea. This sort bears fragrant rosy white flowers in late June or July.

AZALEA MOLLIS AND GHENT VARIETIES

We offer a splendid collection of these beautiful shrubs, including only the best hardy varieties selected from a large number. The flowers appear in great profusion in the spring, literally covering twig and branch with their varied and gorgeous hues. Planted either in groups or borders the effect is charming. Treat them the same as rhododendrons, with which they may well be combined to a most excellent effect.

A. mollis. (*S*) This is a race of excellent habit and good foliage, producing large trusses of flowers of all shades of red, white, yellow and orange. The flowers are larger and more perfect than those of the Pontica varieties, and resemble those of the early rhododendrons. They are perfectly hardy, thriving in sunny positions anywhere on the home grounds.

A. Pontica. Ghent. (*S*) The flowers appear in great profusion in the spring, literally covering twig and branch, the colors ranging from white to deep crimson; many of them are fragrant.

BACCHARIS

A. halimifolia. Groundsel Shrub. (*L*) The flower is a snow-white pappus, which is very showy, covering the plant in September. A good plant for the seashore. Thrives best in sunny, well-drained situations.

BENZOIN

B. odoriferum. Spice Bush. (*L*) A strong-growing shrub with bright green foliage, turning to bright yellow in the fall. The yellow flowers appear before the leaves in spring, and in autumn the red berries are quite attractive.



Office of Andorra Nurseries.



Hardy Herbaceous Plants at Andorra Nurseries.



No. 1. Flowers of Amelanchier Botryapium. See page 67.
No. 2, Æsculus parviflora (Dwarf Horse-chestnut). See page 67.



DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

BERBERIS. Barberry

One of the most useful and ornamental species. They thrive best in well-drained positions, even when quite dry. For shrubberies they are unsurpassed, giving flower, fruit and fall-colored foliage, while for hedges their close-growing habit and sharp spines make a desirable combination. They stand close shearing but give best effects when not cut too closely.

B. buxifolia, var. **nana**; syn., **dulcis.** (*S*) A free-flowering shrub of graceful habit. The yellow flowers are quite showy and are followed by black berries.

B. ilicifolia. Holly-leaved. (*S*) A good grower with dark glossy spiny foliage, which remains late in the winter. The orange-yellow flowers are quite showy.

B. Japonica. Japanese Barberry. (*M*) A bushy grower, but of more open form and less branched than *B. Thunbergii.* Foliage somewhat larger, and colors well in the fall; crimson berries. An excellent hedge plant.

B. Sinensis. Chinese Barberry. (*M*) A handsome form, with slender graceful branches and very spiny bright green foliage, which turns to purplish bronze in the fall. Flowers bright yellow; berries blood-red.

B. Thunbergii. Thunberg's Japanese Barberry. (*M*) Of low, spreading growth, forming a dense impenetrable bush. The twiggy branches are set with very small sharp thorns, and in spring are covered with small yellow flowers, succeeded by brilliant scarlet berries which cling through the winter. The foliage takes a splendid autumn coloring of gold and scarlet. A valuable hedge plant, especially interesting because of the graceful droop of its branches.

B. vulgaris. Common Barberry. (*M*) An upright grower, with thorny branches and pretty light green foliage. The yellow flowers of early summer are followed by dark red berries. Makes a good hedge.

B. vulgaris, var. **purpurea.** Purple Barberry. (*M*) Similar to *B. vulgaris* in habit, but foliage is a deep purple. A showy and most effective shrub.

CALLICARPA

C. purpurea. Beauty-Fruit. (*S*) A graceful shrub with long, slender branches, bearing small, long, drooping flowers in August, followed by violet-colored berries which literally cover the branches. One of the showiest shrubs in the fall.

CALYCANTHUS

C. floridus. Allspice, or Sweet Shrub. (*L*) Best known as the "Sweet Shrub." A strong, upright grower with large, handsome foliage and fragrant purplish brown flowers. Thrives either in sunny or shady places.

CARAGANA

C. arborescens. Siberian Pea. (*L*) An upright grower and very hardy. The foliage is light green, and the bright yellow flowers are borne in profusion in May and June.



CARYOPTERIS

C. Mastacanthus. Blue Spirea. (*S*) A low spreading shrub which sometimes dies back to the ground in winter. The foliage is a grayish green, and the mass of August flowers are violet-blue and very effeetive.

CEANOTHUS

C. Americanus. Jersey Tea. (*S*) An upright-growing shrub with bright green foliage, produeing white flowers in June. Valuable for dry and shady plaees.

C. Fendleri. Colorado Tea. (*VD*) Of low, almost creeping habit; foliage almost evergreen. In July it is covered with small spikes of pure white flowers. A valuable sort for eovering dry or sandy banks; perfeetly hardy.

CERCIS (See also Deciduous Trees)

C. Japonica. Japan Judas. (*L*) Generally more of a bush than tree. The shining dark green heart-shaped foliage is thiek and leathery, and the purplish pink flowers, produeed before the leaves appear, eover the braneh es and make it one of the choieest spring-flowering shrubs.

CHIONANTHUS

C. Virginica. White Fringe. (*L*) A vigorous grower, with large dark green foliage and bearing beautiful fringe-like flowers in terminal panieles in late May and June. The fruit is large and turns to dark purple in the fall.

CITRUS

C. trifoliata; syn., Limonia. Hardy Trifoliate Orange. (*M*) A vigorous, dense-growing bush, the strong braneh es being armed with long, stiff thorns. The foliage is deep glossy green, against which the white "orange blossoms" are very showy. Fruit is a small orange, not edible. This is a most valuable and impenetrable defensive hedge plant, though it has been but little used in the North. We reeommend it.

CLETHRA

C. acuminata. (*L*) A strong grower with showy racemes of white flowers in September. Does best in sandy soil.

C. alnifolia. Sweet Pepper Bush. (*M*) A neat-growing shrub, with rieh green foliage, and in July and September showy spikes of fragrant white flowers. Grows best in sandy soil.

COLUTEA

C. arborescens. Bladder Senna. (*L*) A rapid-growing shrub, with delieate acaeia-like foliage of light green. The yellow and brownish red flowers are borne in long racemes during the summer and are followed by showy red seed-pods. Thrives best in a dry, sunny position.

COMPTONIA

C. asplenifolia. Sweet Fern. (*VD*) An attractive shrub with scented, fern-like foliage. Valuable as an undergrowth. Will grow in dry soil.

CORCHORUS

C. Japonicus, Double. See Kerria.

C. Japonicus, Single. Globe Flower. (*M*) A very neat shrub with bright green, pointed leaves and large yellow blossoms of great beauty. No shrub grows easier or blooms more constantly. Most useful for planting on banks and slopes.

C. Japonicus, var. variegata. (*S*) A form in which the foliage is prettily marked with white. The flowers are yellow.

CORNUS (See also Trees)

C. alba. Siberian Dogwood. (*L*) A strong grower, with erect stem and stout, bright red branches. Useful for shrubberies, and for winter effects.

C. alba, var. aurea variegata. (*M*) A strong grower, with coral-red bark and foliage beautifully marked with creamy white.

C. alba, var. elegantissima. Golden-leaved. (*M*) Similar to the above. Foliage marked with deep yellow and holds its color even in sunny situations.

C. alternifolia. (*L*) A very distinct and graceful form. The branches, arranged in whorls, give the effect of lying in tiers. The bark is glossy. The flowers and the dark blue berries which follow are very attractive.

C. Mas. Cornelian Cherry. (*L*) A beautiful shrub of dense form, with glossy foliage and yellow flowers in March and April, followed by scarlet berries in the fall.

C. sanguinea. European Osier Dogwood. (*M*) This variety is of much lighter and more upright growth than *C. alba*. The branches are deep red or purplish red, and the greenish white flowers in May and June are followed by black fruit in the fall.

C. sanguinea, var. elegantissima variegata. (*M*) One of the most desirable shrubs with variegated foliage. The leaves are marked with white, contrasting strongly with the deep red bark.

C. sericea. Silky Dogwood. (*M*) A variety with deep red bark and foliage dark green above and paler beneath. The flowers in June and July are followed by bluish berries in autumn.

C. stolonifera. Native Red Osier. (*M*) Bark dark red. Flowers in dense cymes, followed by white berries.

CORYLUS

C. Avellana, var. laciniata. Cut-leaved Hazel. (*L*) A beautiful shrub with deeply cut foliage. A valuable sort for shrubberies.

C. maxima, var. purpurea. Purple Hazel. (*L*) The best purple-foliaged shrub. The foliage is large and holds its color throughout the summer.

COTONEASTER (See, also, Evergreen Shrubs)

C, frigida, var. bacillaris. Staff-like. (*M*) A stiff-growing sort, with small foliage and dark brown berries.

CRATÆGUS. See Deciduous Trees

CYDONIA

C. Japonica. Japan Quince. (*M*) A dense, twiggy bush, its branches covered with sharp, stout spines and dark, glossy foliage. It is a prolific bloomer, and in May the plant is a blaze of color. The quince-shaped, fragrant fruit of golden yellow remain a long time in the summer. The following named sorts are true to color.

C. Japonica, var. alba. Blush white; single.

C. Japonica, var. candidissima. White; single.

C. Japonica, var. grandiflora rosea. Rose.

C. Japonica, var. sanguinea pleno. Scarlet; double.

C. Japonica, var. sulfurea perfecta. Pale yellow.

C. Maulei, var. tricolor. (*VD*) The foliage is prettily marked with creamy white, rose and pink. The colors stand well in the sun and the plant makes an attractive border to larger shrubbery.

CYTISUS

C. purpurea. (*VD*) A procumbent shrub with dark green foliage and purple flowers in May and June, followed by black seed-pods. A good plant for the border of shrubberies. Useful in dry and gravelly soils.

C. scoparius. Scotch Broom. (*M*) A beautiful plant with deep green bark and foliage. In May and June it is covered with bright yellow, pea-shaped flowers. Useful for covering rocky and waste places, and a good plant for the seashore.

C. scoparius, var. Andreanus. (*S*) A form not as hardy as *C. scoparius*. The yellow flowers have crimson wings. A beautiful plant, but needs protection.

DAPHNE

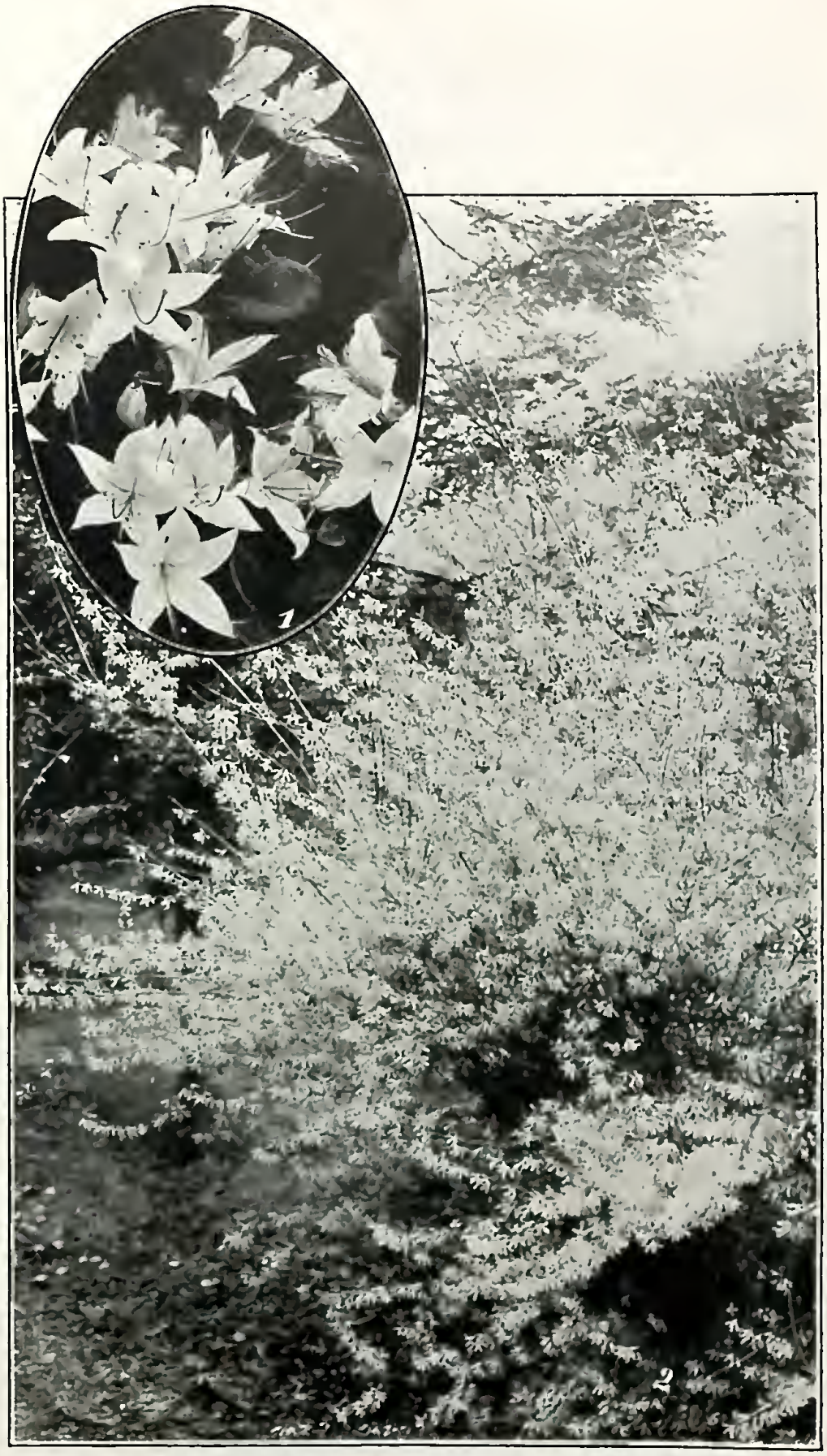
D. Genkwa. (*S*) A dainty, slender shrub, producing beautiful fragrant lilac-colored flowers in March or early April, before the leaves appear. A good plant for bordering shrubberies, and valuable as an early bloomer.

DESMODIUM PENDULIFLORUM. See Lespedeza Sieboldi

DEUTZIA

A successful species, as it numbers both large- and small-growing varieties, useful alike for specimens, backing shrubberies, or for bordering them. They thrive well in any well-drained soil, and are profuse bloomers.

D. crenata, var. candidissima. Double White Deutzia. (*L*) A vigorous, graceful grower, with double white flowers. June.



No. 1, Flowers of Azalea arborescens. See page 68.
No. 2, Forsythia Fortunei. See page 80.



Hibiscus Syriacus.
See page 80.

DEUTZIA, continued

D. crenata, var. rosea plena. Double Pink Deutzia. (*L*) A strong grower, with flowers tinted with rosy white. June.

D. crenata, var. Pride of Rochester. (*L*) Flowers double, white, back of petals tinted with rose; large and early. May.

D. crenata, var. Waterer. (*L*) A vigorous grower, with large double pink flowers, opening very flat. A desirable sort.

D. crenata Wellsi. (*L*) A strong-growing form with single white flowers.

D. gracilis. Dwarf Deutzia. (*S*) A dense, low bush, equally valuable for shrubberies and foreing. In May it is covered with pure white flowers. One of the best.

D. gracilis, var. carminea. Hybrid. (*S*) A form like *D. gracilis*. Foliage dark green; branches slim; flowers of medium size and carmine in bud, opening clear rose, carmine underneath. Branches are arched by weight of the flowers. New.

D. gracilis, var. foliis aureis. (*S*) With golden leaves. As hardy as the Golden Philadelphus. New.

D. gracilis, var. rosea. (*S*) An exceedingly floriferous form. Flowers ashy rose, clear rose in the center. New.

D. gracilis, var. Boule de Neige. Hybrid. (*S*) In habit and growth resembling *D. gracilis*. The tops of the branches are loaded with numerous compact spikes of beautiful creamy white flowers.

D. Kalmiæflora. Hybrid. (*L*) A vigorous plant, bearing in May large umbels of flowers, rosy red in the bud and opening white, slightly tinted with rose. Aspect of flowers is quite new; they resemble the umbels of a kalmia.

D. Lemoinei. Hybrid. (*M*) An early bloomer, the branches covered with erect panicles of pure white, well-opened flowers.

D. Lemoinei compacta. Hybrid. (*M*) Similar to Lemoinei, but of very compact habit.

D. parviflora. (*L*) An erect shrub giving a profusion of white flowers in June in large corymbs. One of the best.

D. scabra. (*M*) A vigorous grower, with rough dull green foliage and clusters of showy double white bell-shaped flowers in June and July.

DIERVILLA. Weigela

One of the most popular and showy of flowering shrubs. Adapted to all soils and most situations. In late May and June the branches are bent beneath the abundance of flowers which cover the entire branches.

D. florida; syn., rosea. (*L*) A strong, vigorous grower, with good foliage and abundant bloom. Flowers rose.

D. florida, var. amabilis. (*M*) A good grower and prolific bloomer. Flowers deep rose.



DIERVILLA, continued

D. florida, var. candida. (*M*) A vigorous grower and profuse bloomer. Flowers of pure white, being produced in great clusters in June and occasionally throughout the summer.

D. florida, var. Kosteriana aurea variegata. (*S*) A dwarf form. Foliage is bordered with yellow and the flowers are deep rose. An excellent sort.

D. florida nana, var. aurea variegata. (*S*) A dwarf sort with pale rose-colored flowers and foliage marked with yellow.

D. florida, var. Sieboldi alba variegata. (*M*) An upright form. Foliage margined with creamy white, changing to pure white; flowers clear rose. One of the best of shrubs with variegated foliage.

D. floribunda. (*L*) A strong grower and profuse bloomer. Flowers small, brownish crimson in bud and opening bright crimson.

D. floribunda, var. Lavallei. (*M*) Has bright deep crimson flowers.

D. floribunda, var. versicolor. (*M*) Flowers greenish white, changing to crimson.

D. Groenewegeni. (*L*) A strong grower and abundant bloomer. Flowers red outside and white within, striped with yellowish red.

DIERVILLA HYBRIDS

D., var. Desboisi. (*M*) A good grower and an abundant bloomer. Flowers deep rose.

D., var. Duchartre. (*M*) An excellent free-flowering variety, with blooms of deep amaranth. Very dark and extra good.

D., var. Eva Rathke. (*L*) An erect grower and profuse bloomer. The flowers are dark carmine-red.

D., var. Mad. Coutourier. (*M*) A medium grower. Flowers yellowish white, changing to pink.

D., var. Mont Blanc. (*L*) Extremely vigorous growth; flowers large, pure white. A superior variety.

D., var. Saturne. (*L*) A strong grower, with large, well-opened flowers of carmine-red. Much darker than var. Eva Rathke.

D., var. Steltzneri. (*L*) A strong grower and abundant bloomer. Flowers dark red.

D., var. Van Houttei. (*M*) A good grower, with clear carmine flowers.

D. Japonica; syn., Hortensis, var. floribunda. (*M*) Of slower growth than the type, but a profuse bloomer. Flowers of rosy carmine.

D. Japonica, var. nivea. (*M*) Produces an abundance of pure white flowers.

D. Japonica, var. rubra. (*M*) A good bloomer; deep crimson flowers.

D. Lonicera; syn., D. trifida. (*S*) Resembles in habit the Weigela, to which family it belongs. Of somewhat spreading form, producing yellow flowers in June.

DIRCA

D. palustrus. Leatherwood. (*L*) A strong-growing bush, sometimes of tree form, with smooth, oblong green leaves and abundant small yellow flowers very early in the spring.

ELÆAGNUS

E. angustifolia. Oleaster. (*L*) A large shrub, sometimes of tree form, with long, narrow, silvery green foliage. The flowers are yellow, followed by yellow fruit.

E. longipes; syn., **edulus.** Japanese Oleaster. (*M*) A strong, bushy grower. The foliage is dark green above and silvery beneath, and the fragrant yellowish white flowers of April and May are followed by edible scarlet fruits, ripening about July. A very showy shrub.

E. parvifolia. (*L*) A rather erect grower with spiny stems and spreading branches. The long, narrow green foliage is very silvery beneath. The yellowish white flowers in May are fragrant and the fruit, silvery when young, is pink when ripe in July.

EUONYMUS

Very ornamental, showy shrubs, useful for seashore planting. Especially attractive for their showy fruit and the fall color of the foliage.

E. alatus. Cork Bark. (*M*) A compact grower, with corky bark, small foliage and yellowish flowers, followed by red fruits. The foliage turns to bright red in the fall.

E. Americana. Strawberry Bush. (*M*) A slender grower of dense habit. Foliage is light green; flowers reddish green, appearing in June. Fruits crimson-pink and very showy.

E. atropurpureus. Burning Bush. (*L*) A strong grower, with broad green foliage and purple flowers in June, followed by scarlet fruits.

E. Europæus. Spindle Tree. (*L*) Of vigorous, compact growth, sometimes forming a small tree. Foliage is broad and deep green, turning to crimson in the fall. The flowers are followed by orange-scarlet fruits.

E. latifolius. (*L*) A strong grower, with broad, deep green foliage and very large, showy scarlet fruits.

E. nanus. (*VD*) A low, prostrate shrub, with slender, arching branches. The glossy dark green foliage turns purple in the fall and remains very late. Excellent for rocky situations.

EXOCHORDA

E. grandiflora. Pearl Bush. (*L*) A Chinese shrub of the highest ornamental merit. Of rapid growth and producing in May numerous loose clusters of pure white, starry flowers, with a peculiar tint at the center. The flowers are of large size individually, and the clusters are produced in great profusion, giving a very rich effect. One of the very best.

FORSYTHIA. Golden Bell

Indispensable choice spring-blooming shrubs of easy culture, vigorous growth and free-flowering habit. They are among the earliest to bloom, sometimes flowering in March; the bright golden blossoms are produced before the foliage.

F. Fortunei. (*M*) Of upright growth, broad, deep, dark green foliage and bright yellow flowers in April. (See Plate on page 75.)

F. Fortunei, var. aurea variegata. Golden-leaved Forsythia. (*M*) A fine novelty. The deep green leaves are margined with deep yellow, and, contrary to most plants with variegated foliage, it shows best when planted in sunny places.

F. intermedia. (*L*) A form with erect, arching branches, foliage resembling *F. viridissima*, and blossoms like *F. Fortunei*. Very floriferous.

F. suspensa. (*M*) A beautiful weeping form with long, pendulous branches, pretty green foliage and golden yellow flowers in early April.

F. viridissima. (*M*) Of rather straggling growth, with good green foliage and deep yellow flowers in early April.

HAMAMELIS

H. Virginiana. Witch Hazel. (*L*) Tall shrub; oval, slightly downy leaves, like the hazel; flowers yellow, remarkable for their appearance late in autumn, just as the leaves are turning and about to fall. The foliage turns to brilliant yellow-orange and purple shades.

HIBISCUS SYRIACUS. Althæa; Rose of Sharon

One of the best-known ornamental shrubs, thriving best in good soil, and valuable for their late blooming. The foliage rich green, and the flowers large and showy. A valuable hedge plant, as it submits readily to clipping. See Plates on pages 76 and 82.

Var. Boule de Feu. (*L*) Single, violet-red flowers; showy.

Var. camellæflorus. (*L*) Double; white, with light pink center.

Var. Count de Flandre. (*L*) Double; dark red.

Var. Jeanne d'Arc. (*L*) Double; pure white. A superior variety.

Var. Lady Stanley. (*L*) Double; blush white.

Var. Leopoldi. (*L*) Double; flesh shaded to rose.

Var. purpurea foliis argentea marginata. (*M*) Double, purple flowers; leaves margined with a deep band of creamy white.

Var. rubus. Ruby. (*L*) Large, well-opened, ruby-red flowers.

Var. totus albus. (*L*) Single; pure white. One of the best.

HIPPOPHAË. See Buckthorn

H. rhamnoides. (*L*) A stiff, irregular shrub, with grayish green foliage, quite silvery beneath. Flowers in May are small and yellow, but the chief beauty is the peculiar foliage and the showy orange-colored fruits, ripening in September.



Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora. See page 83.



Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora.. See page 83.



Hedge of Hibiscus Syriacus. See page 80.

HYDRANGEA

No class of shrubs have showier flowers nor are more generally known, but we ask attention to *Hydrangea paniculata* (not *H. p. grandiflora*) and *H. quercifolia*, as two sorts which should be more generally planted.

H. arborescens. (*M*) A native sort which does well in the shade. Foliage of fine color, and the white flowers, in flat corymbs, appear in June.

H. Hortensis, var. Imperatrice Eugenie. (*S*) A strong grower, with good dark green foliage and pink flowers in midsummer. Should have winter protection.

H. Hortensis, var. Japonica. (*S*) A dwarf grower; foliage dark green; flowers blue.

H. Hortensis, var. Otaksa. (*S*) A vigorous grower, of dwarf habit, forming a dense bush. Foliage deep green; flowers pink or blue. Should have winter protection.

H. paniculata. (*L*) A vigorous grower, with light green foliage and bearing in September large, upright panicles of creamy white flowers, the sterile flowers turning later to purple.

H. paniculata grandiflora. (*L*) This popular hardy shrub, having been planted extensively during recent years, is now familiar to almost every one. It is of easy cultivation, growing rapidly, producing in late July and August, when bloom is scarce, showy flowers in immense terminal panicles, the weight of the flowers bending the branches. The bloom lasts into autumn, when it changes from white to shades of pink. To produce the best effects, it should be planted in masses or with a background of other shrubbery. When grown in beds or groups they should be planted about 2 feet apart in very rich soil. Early in spring, before the shrubs begin to grow, cut them back so as to leave only two or three inches of the new growth of the previous season and thus insure a better display of flowers. (See plates on pages 81 and 82.)

H. quercifolia. Oak-leaved. (*M*) A native of straggling habit, with deep green, oak-shaped foliage, which turns to bronzy purple in the fall. The purplish white flowers are borne in panicles. A good plant for shady places. Prefers a moist soil.

HYPERICUM

Useful small shrubs of easy culture, growing well in sandy soils, and desirable for bordering shrubberies.

H. aureum. (*S*) A compact grower, of stiff habit. The leathery bluish foliage sets off the large golden yellow flowers, which are produced in cymes in July and August and continue for a period of ten days. Useful in rocky and shady places. Prefers a moist soil.

H. calcinum. Aaron's Beard. (*VD*) A low, spreading plant, with dark green, persistent foliage and very large golden yellow flowers. A useful ground cover, thriving in sun or partial shade.

H. hircinum. (*S*) A shrub of round, compact habit, with dark green foliage, and in August very deep yellow flowers in clusters of two or three. Needs a dry soil.



HYPERICUM, continued

H. Kalmianum. (*VD*) A dwarf form, with bluish green foliage, glaucous beneath. The flowers, in June, are smaller than those of the other varieties. Valuable in dry and sandy situations.

H. Moserianum. Hybrid. Gold Flower. (*VD*) The showiest of all the varieties and an important addition to dwarf shrubs. The habit is pendulous; foliage deep shining green; the flowers, glossy, deep golden yellow, 2 inches or more in diameter, are borne throughout the summer.

H. Moserianum, var. tricolor. (*S*) A form with leaves prettily variegated with yellow, white, rose and red.

H. patulum. (*S*) An undershrub with arching branches. The foliage is dark and rich; the bright yellow flowers, 2 inches in diameter, come in early June. Useful for rockeries.

ILEX

I. verticillata. Winter Berry. (*L*) A shrub with spreading branches, bright green foliage. Its bright scarlet berries remain late in the winter.

ITEA

I. Virginica. (*M*) A dense, compact shrub, with smooth, green foliage and bearing racemes of fragrant white flowers in June. In autumn the foliage turns rich crimson.

JASMINUM

J. nudiflorum. Yellow Jasmine. (*S*) A slender, twiggy shrub. Its small yellow flowers open during the first mild days of spring, sometimes before the winter is past. Does well trained on a trellis.

J. officinale. Hardy White Jasmine. (*S*) A more slender species, needing support of a trellis or wall and requires a sheltered position. A summer bloomer; flowers white and fragrant.

KERRIA

K. Japonica. Double-flowered Corchorus. (*M*) Produces deep orange-colored double flowers. It blooms throughout the summer.

LAGERSTRŒMIA

L. Indica. Crape Myrtle. (*L*) A strong-growing shrub, with deciduous leaves and soft fringed pink flowers in spring and summer. With winter protection it can be grown successfully at Philadelphia.

LESPEDEZA

L. bicolor. (*S*) A graceful shrub, with slender branches and small violet-purple flowers, borne in racemes in July.

L. Sieboldi; syn., Desmodium Japonica. This might well be classed with perennial plants, as it dies back to the ground in winter. The shoots each year are thrown up about 3 feet, and in September bear rosy purple flowers in long, drooping racemes. Desirable as a late bloomer.

L. Sieboldi, var. alba. With white flowers.

LIGUSTRUM

L. Amurense. Amoor Privet. (*L*) This variety is of a lighter, slimmer growth than Common Privet, while the foliage is of a lighter green than the Japanese Privet and retains a better color in the winter. It is as hardy as the California Privet and makes a very satisfactory hedge.

L. ciliatum; syn., **medium.** (*L*) An erect shrub, with spreading branches and narrow light green foliage.

L. Ibota. (*L*) One of the hardiest of all Privets. The form is spreading, with curving branches. Foliage grayish green; flowers in June are pure white and the seeds that follow are bluish black. A good border shrub and an excellent hedge plant.

L. Ibota, var. Regelianum. Regel's Privet. (*M*) A dense shrub, with stiff, twiggy, horizontal spreading branches, drooping at the ends. An elegant shrub for specimens, border work or hedges. We have grown this for many years and believe it will become one of the most popular varieties as soon as it is better known. It is absolutely hardy, forms a graceful, symmetrical bush, sufficiently dense for hedge purposes without trimming. As a single specimen or in a border of mixed shrubs it is most effective. It also gives pleasing effects when massed against buildings or on slopes and banks.

L. Japonicum. Japanese Privet. (*L*) An almost evergreen sort, as it holds its glossy dark green foliage almost all winter. The leaves are as large as those of the lilac, which they resemble.

L. lucidum. (*L*) A strong grower, with somewhat spreading branches and foliage resembling *L. Japonicum*. Bears white flowers in July.

L. ovalifolium. Japanese, or California Privet. (*L*) The most popular of all hedge plants. It transplants easily, is a strong, upright grower and will stand any amount of trimming. The deep dark green foliage is held until late in winter. When setting, cut the plants to within 8 to 12 inches of the ground to induce a strong, bushy growth. Also valuable in shrubberies and as a screen. See plate on page 88.

L. ovalifolium, var. aurea marginata. (*L*) A form in which the foliage is margined with pale yellow.

L. Sinensis. Chinese Privet. (*L*) Of broader habit than the Amoor Privet. The foliage on the slender, spreading branches is light green. It is a strong, free grower and will be found satisfactory for border work or as a hedge plant; in the latter case do not trim too closely. In autumn the berries hang in dense clusters.

L. Sinensis, var. nana. Dwarf Chinese Privet. (*M*) A dwarf variety that will give a particularly pleasing effect where an untrimmed hedge of medium height is required. Very graceful; can be trimmed if desired. The autumn berries remain late.

L. vulgaris. Common Privet. (*L*) This does not make as trim a hedge as the Japanese Privet, but is valuable, as it thrives in many situations where tree roots interfere with the growth of other plants. The foliage is grayish green; flowers in June are white; berries shining black.

LIMONIA TRIFOLIATA. See Citrus

LONICERA. Bush Honeysuckle

Desirable free-blooming shrubs of erect habit of growth and easiest culture in any common soil. The ornamental fruit and fragrant flowers are points of merit, and in the various sorts the fruits present a great variety of colors. The upright-growing, dense kinds make admirable hedge plants and admit of vigorous pruning.

L. fragrantissima. Chinese Fragrant Bush Honeysuckle. (*M*) A vigorous grower of rather straggling habit. The pinkish white flowers in early spring are very fragrant and its dark green foliage is retained late in the winter—sometimes in sheltered locations all winter. The plant is not particular as to soil or situation and is absolutely hardy.

L. Morrowi. Japanese Bush Honeysuckle. (*M*) A strong grower, with foliage dark green above, grayish beneath. Pure white flowers in May and June are followed by bright red fruits, ripening in August and remaining all fall.

L. orientalis. (*L*) One of the strongest growers of this class. Pink blossoms in May and June and black fruit early in the fall.

L. Ruprechtiana. (*L*) A tall, rapid grower. Foliage dark green above, grayish beneath; pure white flowers, in long peduncles in May and June, are followed by red or orange-red fruits.

L. Standishi. Standish's Honeysuckle. (*M*) A spreading bush with half evergreen foliage. The fragrant creamy white flowers appear before the leaves in spring, and the fruits in autumn are scarlet and very showy.

L. Tatarica (rubra). (*L*) A strong grower, with dark green foliage and crimson flowers in May and June, followed by brilliant crimson fruit.

L. Tatarica, var. alba. (*L*) Similar to *L. Tatarica*, but with large pure white flowers; fruit crimson.

L. Tatarica, var. gracilis. (*M*) A form with smaller foliage and small, fragrant pure white flowers in May and June, followed by orange-red fruits.

L. Tatarica, var. splendens. (*L*) In this form both the leaves and the deep pink flowers are larger than the type. Fruits are deep red.

LYCIUM

L. Chinense. Matrimony Vine. (*M*) A very hardy shrub with slender, spiny stems. The foliage is grayish green and the flowers, lasting from June until September, vary from pink to purple, and are set all along the drooping branches. The fall fruits are scarlet or orange-red. An excellent plant for covering banks, planting in wild or rocky places, or along the top of walls where the branches can hang over. It climbs well and gives magnificent effects.

MYRICA

M. cerifera. Wax Myrtle. (*M*) A vigorous shrub with dark green, fragrant foliage which is held almost throughout the winter. The reddish flowers in May and the white, waxy berries which follow are not very showy, and its chief charm is the pleasing foliage. It thrives in the sandiest locations and is of special value. Excellent for seashore planting.

PAVIA PARVIFLORA. See Æsculus



Philadelphus coronarius. See page 89.



Pyrus arbutifolia. See page 90.



Ligustrum ovalifolium. See page 85.

PHILADELPHUS. Syringa, or Mock Orange

Excellent ornamental shrubs, most of which are tall, vigorous growers, with large foliage and flowers. Their robust habits make them valuable for screens. A few dwarf forms, while not such prolific bloomers, are valuable for any shrubbery. They easily adapt themselves to any soil and the flowers are among the best of shrubs to cut for house decoration.

P. coronarius. Mock Orange. (*L*) A vigorous, graceful shrub. The long branches, covered with dark green foliage, are often bent beneath the weight of the fragrant, showy pure white flowers in June. A popular and satisfactory shrub. See plate on page 87.

P. coronarius, var. aureus. (*M*) A compact shrub with bright yellow foliage, retaining its color well throughout the season. One of the best known golden-colored shrubs and very effective in shrubberies.

P. coronarius, var. primulæflorus. (*M*). A strong grower, with very large, almost double white flowers.

P. Gordonianus. (*L*) One of the strongest growers, with very large pure white flowers of little fragrance. A prolific bloomer in July and valuable on account of its lateness.

P. grandiflorus. (*L*) The most vigorous of the class. A rapid grower, with long, somewhat straggling branches and large flowers in June, not fragrant. Excellent for shrubberies.

P. Lemoinei. Hybrid. (*M*) One of the choicest of this class. The habit is graceful; foliage very rich, and the large, pure white, fragrant flowers are borne in clusters in June.

P. Lemoinei, var. erectus. (*M*) A form of very erect habit, bearing clusters of fragrant yellowish white flowers in June. A prolific bloomer; excellent foliage.

P. Zeyheri. (*M*) A hybrid of *P. coronarius*, which it resembles, but its growth is lower and more spreading, branches often arched. Pure white flowers with slight fragrance are borne in profusion in June.

P. Zeyheri, var. speciosissimus. (*M*) Not a large grower. The habit is graceful; branches bend slightly at the tips and in June are densely covered with large, pure white, fragrant flowers. The showiest of the class.

PHOTINIA

P. villosa. (*L*) An upright shrub, with slender, spreading branches. Foliage dark green; flowers in June are large, white, borne in corymbs at ends of the branchlets. Fall fruits are bright scarlet and very showy. Prefers a sunny position.

POTENTILLA

P. fruticosa. Shrubby Cinquefoil. (*M*) An upright grower, with attractive foliage, narrow and with a silky under-surface. Commencing in July, it bears golden yellow flowers throughout the summer. An excellent plant for rocky places and thrives in either wet or dry soils.

PRUNUS

P. amygdalus communis. Flowering Almond. (*M*) Beautiful shrub, whose branches are covered in May with double flowers.

P. amygdalus communis, var. alba flore pleno. White.

P. amygdalus communis, var. rosea flore pleno. (*M*) Pink.

P. maritima. Beach Plum. (*S*) One of the best shrubs for bleak exposures and seashore planting. Grows well in sandy soil, and the white flowers in April are followed by bright crimson or purple fruits.

P. triloba. Double-flowering Plum. (*M*) A spreading bush of vigorous growth, bearing in early spring, before the leaves, beautiful light pink, very double flowers. A charming shrub. See also Trees.

PYRUS. Chokeberry

P. arbutifolia. Chokeberry. (*L*) A vigorous, densely branched shrub with good foliage. In May it is covered with clusters of delicate white flowers, and the red fruits that follow hang in showy clusters throughout the winter. The foliage colors in autumn to shades of red and crimson. See plate, page 88.

P. floribunda. Red Chokeberry. (*L*) An upright grower; flowers white, tinged with red, and followed by bright red fruits.

P. floribunda, var. nigra. Black Chokeberry. (*M*) Similar to the foregoing, but with deep glossy black fruits.

RHAMNUS

R. cathartica. Buckthorn. (*M*) A stiff, twiggy bush, with dark green foliage and white flowers in June and July, followed by showy black fruits. An excellent hedge plant.

RHODOTYPOS

R. kerrioides. White Kerria. (*M*) A handsome shrub with good foliage and snowy white flowers in late May, followed by showy black seeds.

RHUS

R. aromatica. Fragrant Sumac. (*M*) A spreading bush with thick foliage, which is fragrant when crushed. The pale yellow flowers are borne in dense spikes in May and followed by orange-red berries in midsummer. In autumn the foliage turns dark crimson.

R. copallina. Shining Sumac. (*S*) A dense grower, with rich, shining dark green foliage, which turns to brilliant shades of red in the fall. The yellowish flowers in July and August are borne in dense panicles and followed by showy heads of scarlet seed. It is the latest of the Sumacs to flower.

R. cotinus. Mist, or Smoke Tree. (*L*) A vigorous, bushy grower, with good foliage, bearing large panicles of purplish feathery flowers in June. The foliage in autumn turns to shades of reddish brown and yellow. See plate on page 93.

R. cotinus, var. atropurpurea. Purple Mist. (*L*) A form with flowers of a deep reddish purple. Distinct and showy.

RIBES. Currant

R. aureum. Golden Currant. (*M*) A neat bush with glossy green foliage, coloring well in the fall. In May it bears showy fragrant yellow flowers, followed by dark brown fruit.

R. Gordonianum. Hybrid. Gordon's Currant. (*M*) A hybrid of *R. aureum* and *R. sanguineum*, with beautiful yellow and crimson flowers in May.

R. sanguineum. Red-flowering Currant. (*M*) A shrub of excellent habit, with handsome foliage and long, pendulous racemes of deep red flowers in July.

ROBINIA

R. hispida. Rose Acacia. (*M*) An excellent shrub with compound foliage, and bearing clusters of rose-colored flowers in profusion in May and June and often throughout the summer. Useful for banks and showy when it can grow in masses undisturbed.

RUBUS

R. odoratus. Flowering Raspberry. (*M*) A dense-growing ornamental form of the native raspberry. The foliage is very large and the rosy purple flowers quite showy. An excellent plant for massing and valuable for planting steep banks, as it spreads rapidly from the roots. Prefers rich soil and shaded position.

SAMBUCUS. Elder

S. Canadensis. Common Elder. (*L*) A strong-growing shrub, with good light green foliage. The white flowers in June and July are in flat cymes and are followed by black fruits in August and September. Very hardy.

S. nigra, var. aurea. Golden Elder. (*L*) Bright golden yellow leaves, color distinct and permanent all summer. Of vigorous, spreading habit, but may be trained into compact, bushy form. Very valuable for heightening effects and giving tone and color to the lawn by contrast with other shrubs.

S. nigra, var. laciniata. Cut-leaved Elder. (*M*) One of the handsomest shrubs in cultivation. Of drooping habit, with deeply cut foliage. Effective in masses; very hardy.

S. racemosa. Red-fruited. (*M*) Of somewhat heavier growth than *S. Canadensis*. The white flowers are followed by red fruits. Very hardy.

S. racemosa, var. tenuifolia. New. A form resembling *S. nigra laciniata*. The foliage is deeper cut and it makes a more compact and handsome plant. Very hardy.

SPIRÆA

Exceedingly useful and popular plants with a wide range of form, foliage and flower. Their hardiness, adaptability to all soils and the ease with which they can be transplanted make them very desirable.

S. argentea; syn., canescens. (*L*) A shrub with spreading, arching branches and grayish green foliage. Small white flowers, in corymbs, in July. A profuse bloomer.



SPIRÆA, continued

S. arguta. (*M*) Similar in habit to *S. Thunbergii*, but a larger, stronger grower, with foliage of grayish green. In May it bears pure white flowers in profusion. One of the earliest.

S. Billardi. (*L*) A strong grower, with dull green foliage and dense panicles of bright pink flowers in July and August, with occasional blooms during the fall.

S. Bumalda. (*S*) A dense, broad bush with good foliage, and in July bears rosy pink flowers in compact corymbs.

S. Bumalda, var. Anthony Waterer. (*S*) This dwarf shrub produces flowers of bright crimson with such persistency that cutting away the dead bloom will keep it in flower from early summer to late fall. Its dense flat flower-clusters are almost twice as broad as those of older kinds, and of a much richer, brighter color. Its fine foliage, variegated with creamy white and yellow and sometimes tinted with pink, aids in making it a most desirable shrub for edging shrubbery beds, planting in masses, or as single specimens where low, bushy flowering-shrubs are required.

S. callosa. Fortune's Spirea. (*S*) A compact shrub, with upright branches and pale bluish green foliage. In June it bears panicles of rosy pink blossoms, sometimes continuing all summer.

S. callosa, var. alba. (*S*) A dwarfer form, with showy white flowers.

S. crispifolia; syn., bullata. (*VD*) A very compact shrub, with upright branches and thick, deep, dull green foliage. The flowers in July and August are deep pink, and borne in dense corymbs. Excellent as an edging for larger shrubs.

S. Japonica, var. Fortunei rosea. (*M*) A broad, spreading, dense form with loose corymbs of rosy pink flowers in June and July. A stronger grower than *S. Bumalda*.

S. Japonica Fortunei, var. macrophylla. (*S*) A low form, with immense leaves and small corymbs of rose-colored flowers in June.

S. opulifolia. (*L*) The strongest grower of this class and one of the most useful. Its growth is extremely rapid; branches upright, though drooping when loaded with umbels of white flowers in June. The foliage is light green. An excellent sort for backing shrubberies or mass-planting.

S. opulifolia, var. aurea. Golden-leaved. (*L*) Similar to *S. opulifolia*, but with bright yellowish foliage.

S. prunifolia flore pleno. Bridal Wreath. (*M*) A graceful shrub with upright branches and dark green, shining foliage, coloring in the fall. In May the branches are covered with small double white flowers. One of the showiest of this class.

S. Reevesiana. (*M*) A tall, graceful form, with dark bluish green foliage and large, double, pure white flowers in May and June. Holds its handsome foliage very late.

S. rotundifolia; syn., bracteata. (*L*) A rapid grower, with upright spreading branches and dark green, rounded foliage, which is held very late. The pure white flowers in June are very showy.



Rhus cotinus. See page 90.



Syringa vulgaris alba. See page 96.

SPIRÆA, continued

S. salicifolia. Willow-leaved. (*M*) An upright grower, with narrow-pointed foliage and rosy flowers in June and July.

S. sorbifolia. (*M*) A vigorous growing bush, with foliage large, handsome, resembling that of the mountain ash, and bearing in July long spikes of showy white flowers.

S. Thunbergi. Thunberg's Spirea. (*M*) A shrub with spreading branches and long, narrow, light green leaves, which turn to orange-scarlet in the late fall. The flowers, in April and May, are pure white. A graceful and popular sort.

S. Van Houttei. (*L*) The best and most popular of all Spireas. Of an upright growth; its long, slender branches are arched by their own weight, and when covered with handsome bluish green foliage and umbels of white flowers the branches droop until the tips touch the ground. Though it blooms in May and June, it is attractive all summer.

STAPHYLEA

S. colchica. Bladder Nut. (*L*) An upright shrub with pale showy green foliage, bearing panicles of fragrant white flowers in May and June. One of the best early-flowering shrubs.

STEPHANANDRA

S. flexuosa. (*M*) A handsome, graceful shrub with spreading, drooping branches and elegant foliage. Bears pure white flowers in panicled racemes in June. Useful for shrubberies and rocky banks. In autumn the foliage takes on handsome purplish coloring.

STYRAX

S. Japonica. (*L*) A strong grower, with slender, spreading branches and fragrant white flowers in pendulous racemes in June and July. A valuable and handsome sort that should be more largely used.

SYMPHORICARPUS

S. racemosus. Snowberry. (*M*) An ornamental shrub, with rose-colored flowers in loose racemes in July and August, followed by white berries, which remain until late in the winter. Chiefly valued for its showy fruit. An excellent sort for planting in densely shaded places, under trees where little else will grow, and thrives in any soil.

S. vulgaris. Coral Berry. (*M*) Though of more compact growth, it closely resembles *S. racemosus*. The flowers, in dense terminal spikes in July, are succeeded by dark purplish red berries, smaller than the fruit of *S. racemosus*, and hanging in closer clusters. Valued for its persistent foliage and fruits, and well adapted for shady places. One of the most valuable plants for use as an undergrowth, where the roots of large trees are so close to the surface as to prevent a growth of grass.

SYRINGA. Lilac

These old-fashioned shrubs are always popular, and with the present revival of the "old-fashioned garden" no collection is complete without them. No matter how small the garden, every one wants Lilacs in May; and everywhere in the country, be it near a roadside farm or in the garden or shrubbery of a fine estate, one finds them adding beauty and sweetness to any surroundings, with their exquisite plumes of purple and white flowers. The range of varieties we offer will give Lilacs for over a month.

The old varieties have lately been much improved upon by expert growers. We can offer a superb collection of the choicest kinds, very strong plants that will give results at once.

S. Chinensis; syn., Rothomagensis. Rouen Lilac. (*L*) A strong grower, with arching branches and large foliage. Flowers of an intense violet-blue; variable.

S. Japonica. (*L*) A pyramidal small tree with upright branches, broad foliage and yellowish white flowers in small panicles in June and July.

S. Josikæa. (*L*) An upright grower, with stout branches and broad dark green foliage. Late in June it bears large, purple flowers. A variety of fine habit, and valuable on account of its late bloom.

S. Josikæa, var. eximia. (*L*) Large panicles of clear rose flowers, darker in the buds.

S. Josikæa, var. H. Zabel. (*L*) The flower-spikes of this sort are larger than those of *S. Josikæa*, pink in the bud and lilac-red when opened.

S. Pekinensis. (*L*) A large shrub with slender, spreading branches, dark green foliage and yellowish white flowers in large panicles at the ends of the branches. Of excellent habit, and holds foliage very late.

S. Persica. (*M*) A beautiful shrub with slender branches and long, narrow foliage. The pale lilac flowers produced in May and June are extremely fragrant.

S. Persica, var. alba. (*L*) In form and habit the same as *S. Persica*, but the flowers are white.

S. Persica, var. laciniata. (*M*) A form of dwarfer habit, with very finely divided foliage. The flower panicles are smaller.

S. Persica, var. violacea. (*M*) This is the darkest of all Persian Lilacs.

S. villosa. (*L*) A stout, bushy grower, with bright green foliage and large, branching panicles of flowers, light purple in bud, rosy white when open, and very fragrant. It resembles somewhat the White Fringe, and blooms late in May.

S. villosa, var. Emodi. (*L*) A form with narrower foliage and loose heads of whitish flowers in early June. Valuable on account of its late flowering.

S. vulgaris. Common Lilac. (*L*) A strong, vigorous, upright shrub, with rich, dark green foliage, and large panicles of fragrant purplish flowers in May. Possibly the best known of all Lilacs. (See plate on page 99.)

S. vulgaris alba. (*L*) A form of *S. vulgaris* with same general characteristics and pure white, fragrant flowers. (See plate on page 95.)

NAMED VARIETIES OF SYRINGA VULGARIS (*L*)

Alba grandiflora. Very large, pure white single flowers.

Albert the Good. An erect, vigorous grower, with large spikes of reddish purple flowers.

Amethyst. Violet-purple flowers of fine size; very prolific bloomer.

Amœna. Claret-colored flowers; very fragrant.

Charlemberg. A distinct variety; flowers very small, light purple shaded with pink; truss compact.

Charles X. Leaves large and shining; rather loose truss of reddish purple; a rapid, strong grower.

Colmariensis. Very large, pale blue flowers and fine, glossy foliage; distinct and fine.

Docteur Masters. Double. Spikes one foot long; flowers very light, round, clear lilac, lighter in the middle.

Edouard Andre. Large spikes of clear rose flowers of irregular form, buds darker. An early-flowering sort.

Frau Bertha Dammann. One of the best single sorts of recent introduction. The truss is immense; flowers of medium size and pure white. Profuse bloomer.

Gloire de Moulins. Long, rosy lilac panicles; individual flowers very large and fragrant.

James Booth. Pale violet; single.

Languis. A new single variety, blooming until late. Panicles large; individual flower of medium size; color rosy lilac, of a distinct shade.

La Tour d'Auvergne. Flowers double, very large; violet-purple. A strong grower.

Le Gaulois. Panicles very large and compact; flowers double, deep peach color.

Lovaniensis. A very distinct shade of silvery pink. The single flowers are in large, erect panicles, and show to good advantage.

Marc Micheli. Very large spikes of enormous double flowers. Clear lilac-blue, nearly white underneath. A pretty variety.

Marie Le Gray. Large panicles of single white flowers. Valuable for forcing.

Mathieu de Dombasle. Panicles of medium size; flowers small, very double; reddish mauve. Very free-flowering.

Michael Buchner. A dwarf grower, with very large, erect panicles of very double pale lilac flowers. Quite distinct.

President Grevy. A very fine double variety, with large panicles of beautiful blue flowers. One of the best.

President Loubet. Long, compact spikes of enormous flowers, reddish carmine in the bud and opening purplish red. One of the darkest Lilacs.

President Massart. Large panicles of single flowers, red in the bud, heliotrope when open.

Prince Nottger. Single; reddish purple; large truss.

Princess Alexandra. One of the finest white varieties; panicles large.

Princesse Camille de Rohan. Single; color same as *S. vulgaris*. Truss dense; the most compact of the single varieties.

Princesse Marie. Pure white, single, compact. Later than other varieties.

Rubra de Marley. Single; rich rosy purple.

Senateur Volland. Double flowers of rosy red; a fine variety.

Souvenir de Ludwig Spaeth. Panicles long; individual flowers large, single, dark purplish red; distinct; superb. The finest of its color.

Verschaffelt. Single; dark red in bud, lilac when open; distinct.

Ville de Troyes. Fine; has large panicles of single dark purple flowers.



TAMARIX

T. Africana; syn., parviflora. (*L*) A strong-growing shrub, with brown bark and slender branches, bearing in April and May bright pink flowers in slender racemes. The flowers are produced on last year's branches.

T. Dahurica. (*S*) A small-growing shrub, with bluish green foliage and light pink flowers.

T. Gallica. (*L*) A strong shrub, with slender, spreading branches, bluish green foliage and racemes of rosy white flowers from May until July.

T. Gallica, var. Indica. (*M*) Of upright and more slender growth than *T. Gallica*. The foliage is dull green, and the flowers in long, slender racemes are pink, and borne on the new wood.

T. hispida, var. æstivalis. (*M*) A seedling from *T. hispida*, of more vigorous, and not so compact a type. The branches are covered in July with large flowers of bright carmine-pink.

VACCINIUM

V. corymbosum. Swamp Huckleberry. (*M*) A tall, straggling shrub, flowering in short racemes on bare twigs, followed by blue-black berries of excellent flavor. A valuable plant for fruit or ornament. In the fall the foliage colors to brilliant shades of crimson.

VIBURNUM

V. acerifolium. (*S*) A shrub with slender upright branches, broad, light green, maple-like foliage, and white flowers in flat cymes in May and June. The fruit is crimson, turning to purplish black, and the foliage turns to dark rich purple. This does fairly well under trees.

V. cassinoides. White Rod. (*M*) An upright shrub, with oblong leaves of dull green. Flowers yellowish white, followed by fruit which changes from green to red and black. A good shrub for borders.

V. dentatum. Arrow-wood. (*L*) An upright shrub, with handsome, glossy green foliage. The flowers in May and June are white, in flat cymes, and are followed by clusters of crimson berries which turn to black.

V. dilatatum. (*L*) An upright grower, with broad foliage and pure white flowers, in short cymes, in May and June. A very free-flowering sort and specially attractive for the scarlet fruit, which remain on the branches until quite late.

V. Lantana. Wayfaring Tree. (*L*) A strong, upright grower, with broad wrinkled foliage and bearing white flowers in broad cymes in May and June. These are followed by large clusters of fruits, bright red and changing to black. The berries are quite showy, as they do not all color at the same time, and the black and red fruits are mingled on the bunch. A good grower and well adapted for dry situations.

V. Lentago. Sheep-berry. (*L*) A strong-growing shrub, with slender branches and light green, glossy foliage. The flowers in May and June are creamy white and very fragrant, and the fruit bluish black.



Syringa vulgaris. See page 96.



Bush of Syringa vulgaris alba. See page 96.



Viburnum plicatum at Andorra. See page 101.

VIBURNUM, continued

V. molle. (*M*) A native species very similar to *V. dentatum*, but the foliage and fruit are larger and it blooms about twenty days later.

V. Opulus. High Cranberry Bush. (*L*) One of the showiest varieties of the Snowball. The large white flowers are borne in profusion at the end of May, and are followed by clusters of showy scarlet berries, which retain their color until late in the autumn.

V. Opulus, var. sterile. Guelder Rose. (*L*) This is the old-fashioned Common Snowball. The flower-heads are much more loose and open than those of *V. Opulus;* it blooms about the same time. This variety does not carry any fruit.

V. Opulus, var. nana. The Dwarf Guelder Rose. (*VD*) A very dwarf, compact little shrub, seldom growing more than two feet in height. It has the typical foliage, but does not flower. A valuable plant for beds of dwarf shrubbery and for an edging.

V. plicatum. Japanese Snowball. (*M*) One of the most popular of the Viburnums; the foliage is handsome, and the pure white flowers, in denser heads, show beautifully against the purplish foliage. (See plate on page 100.)

V. plicatum, var. rotundifolium. Very much like *V. plicatum* in habit, but the leaves are broader and rounder, and the heads of the flower larger and open earlier.

V. plicatum, var. tomentosum. The Single Japan Snowball. This single form of the plicatum forms a broad, handsome bush, very symmetrical, with striking brown branches and beautifully ribbed foliage, green above and bronzy purple beneath. The pure white flowers are borne in large showy flat cymes about the middle of May, and are followed by scarlet berries. This variety is not well known, but deserves wider planting.

V. prunifolium. Black Haw. (*L*) A vigorous-growing shrub, with stout branches and handsome dark green, shining foliage. The flowers in April and June are pure white, borne in broad cymes and are followed by oval, dark blue fruit.

V. Sieboldi. (*L*) A vigorous grower, with dark green shining foliage, bearing in May and June panicles of white flowers. The pink fruit which follows changes to bluish black when ripe.

VITEX

V. Agnus-castus. Chaste Tree. (*L*) A strong-growing shrub, with grayish foliage, and in July and September bears lilac flowers in terminal racemes. This shrub has a strong aromatic odor.

XANTHOCERAS

X. sorbifolia. (*L*) One of the least known and handsomest shrubs in cultivation. The foliage somewhat resembles that of the Mountain Ash. In May it is covered with clusters of white flowers, with a blotch changing from yellow to red at the base of each petal. It is very floriferous and is well suited for specimen planting. It does best in a sunny situation; prefers a loamy soil.



XANTHORRHIZA

X. apiifolia. Shrub Yellow Root. (*S*) A very dwarf shrub, which reproduces by means of suckers. For this reason it is very useful for planting on steep banks. It thrives in damp and shady places. The leaves are in clusters from the terminal bud, and in April it bears small, deep purple flowers. The habit of the plant is very low, and it is valued as an undergrowth for its rich foliage, which turns to bright yellow in the autumn.

MEMORANDA

REEDS AND GRASSES

UNDER this heading will be found some of the most valuable foliage and flowering plants, suitable for shrubbery borders or large beds. Clumps of the grasses, with the center of *Arundo Donax*, make very ornamental, lasting and thoroughly satisfactory groups. They thrive with very little care, and year by year make stronger, showier beds.

ARUNDO

A. Donax. This noble reed, with its graceful tropical foliage, is the hardiest and most useful of the bamboo-like plants, and particularly effective when planted in an isolated position on the lawn or on the margin of a lake or stream. The canes of this plant with us attain the height of 18 to 20 feet.

A. Donax, var. variegata. A form of the above, but with foliage marked with creamy white; it seldom grows more than 5 to 7 feet in height, and requires some protection during the winter.

BAMBUSA

B. Metake. This is a true Bamboo; a native of Japan. It grows from 5 to 8 feet in height, and has bright green, palm-like foliage. Succeeds well in almost any situation, and is excellent for planting on steep banks.

ERIANTHUS

E. Ravennæ. A hardy ornamental grass which grows from 9 to 12 feet high, frequently throwing up from 30 to 50 flower-spikes. It resembles the Pampas Grass, but the grayish brown blooms are smaller.

EULALIA

E. Japonica. A beautiful, hardy, ornamental Japanese grass. The foliage is deep green, and in autumn it bears long flower-spikes, surmounted with panicles of purplish brown flowers. One of the most useful.

E. Japonica, var. variegata. A beautiful form. The long, narrow leaf-blades are striped with a broad band of white. In habit of growth and flower the same as the foregoing.

E. Japonica, var. gracillima univittata. This form in growth and flower resembles the preceding, but the leaves are very much narrower, giving the plant a more graceful habit.

E. Japonica, var. zebrina. Resembles *E. Japonica*, but the long leaf-blades are marked across the leaf with broad, regular bars of yellow.

GYNERIUM

G. argenteum. Pampas Grass. One of the most ornamental and showy grasses. Requires protection, and repays the care given it by its handsome foliage and its large, silvery white plumes, produced on stems 6 to 8 feet in height.

PHALARIS

P. arundinacea, var. variegata. Ribbon Grass. A dwarf grass, foliage striped with white. Excellent for bordering shrubberies or beds of grasses.

VINES AND CLIMBING PLANTS

ACTINIDIA

A. polygama. Japan. Strong climber of exceptional value where a quick-growing, clean-foliaged plant is desired. Foliage glossy green; flowers white, with a purple center in July, followed by yellow fruits.

AKEBIA

A. quinata. Japan. A charming climber, with shining, almost evergreen foliage and clusters of chocolate-colored, fragrant flowers in June, followed by dark purple berries. Very desirable.

AMPELOPSIS

A. quinquefolia. Virginia Creeper. A native climber, very hardy, and of extremely rapid growth. The beautiful leaves are deeply cut and turn to rich crimson in the autumn. An excellent vine for covering trees, walls, rocky slopes and banks. (See plate on page 109.)

A. quinquefolia, var. Englemanni. Similar to *A. quinquefolia*, but of somewhat more clinging habit, and with smaller, denser foliage. Colors beautifully in the fall.

A. tricuspidata; syn., Veitchii. Japan, or Boston Ivy. Possibly the best known of all climbers. Suitable for planting on walls and about buildings, and when once established it grows with great rapidity and clings very closely to any surface. No plant surpasses it for covering buildings, and it thrives in the heart of the city as well as in the suburbs. The leaves are broad, dark green and glossy, and in the fall color rich crimson.

ARISTOLOCHIA

A. Sipho. Dutchman's Pipe Vine. A strong grower, with huge thick and shining cordate leaves of a pretty light green, 6 to 12 inches across, and hanging so that they overlap each other. It bears curious purplish pipe-shaped flowers, but it is chiefly for its luxuriant foliage and rapid growth that the plant is valued.

BIGNONIA. Trumpet Vine

B. grandiflora. Trumpet Vine. A strong, rapid grower, of rather bushy habit, and bearing large flowers of brilliant orange-red. It blooms earlier than *B. radicans*.

B. radicans. Scarlet Trumpet Vine. One of the strongest and most ornamental climbing vines. Its foliage is a deep, rich green, and flowers dark, rich crimson. It is of much more rapid growth than *B. grandiflora*, and clings much closer. Unsurpassed for covering trees, rough walls or rocky slopes.

CELASTRUS

C. scandens. Bittersweet. A rapid-growing, climbing shrub, with ornamental, light green foliage, yellow flowers in June and bright orange-yellow and crimson fruit in autumn. A most suitable plant for covering trees, rocks, rough walls and trellis work. It is also found an excellent grower on steep banks, as it increases by suckers and helps to keep steep slopes from washing.

CLEMATIS

C. coccinea. A rapid-growing, handsome and hardy sort, with good foliage, and covered from June to late fall with bright coral-red flowers.

C. crispa. A beautiful delicate species, bearing from June until frost beautiful fragrant, purplish or lavender-colored flowers.

C. Flammula. Sweet Clematis. A hardy, rapid climber, with small, dark green foliage which remains until late in the winter, and in the early fall the plant is covered with small white fragrant flowers. An excellent sort for the porch or the trellis.

C. graveolens; syn., orientalis. A strong, rapid climber, with smooth, shining foliage, and bearing in August and September light yellow flowers.

CLEMATIS LANUGINOSA HYBRIDS

Large-flowering varieties. These are among the most useful climbing plants for porch, trellis or garden work. Their perfect hardiness, together with their good foliage and magnificent flowers, make them a most desirable class of plants. The following will be found the best for general planting:

Duchess of Edinburgh. White; double.

Fairy Queen. Large flowers; pale flesh with pink bar.

Gem. Sky-blue.

Henryi. Creamy white; large and handsome.

Jackmani. Large, rich violet-purple; a free bloomer; most popular.

Jackmani, var. alba. Similar to *C. Jackmani*, but with pure white flowers.

Jeanne d'Arc. Fine white.

Kermesina. Brilliant red.

Lady Caroline Neville. French white, mauve bars.

Lilacina floribunda. Pale lilac.

Madame Van Houtte. Pure white; extra fine.

Miss Bateman. White. A hardy, vigorous grower.

President. Intense blue.

Clematis paniculata. One of the finest and most popular of this class. It is a very vigorous, rapid grower, with handsome foliage, and in late summer is completely covered with dense sheets of medium-sized, pure white flowers, of pleasing fragrance. It is perfectly hardy, and not only valuable for the porch and the trellis, but magnificent when allowed to grow wild over rough walls or rocky banks. (See plate on page 110.)

C. Virginiana. Wild Clematis. A very vigorous, rapid native climber, bearing in July and through September panicles of pure white flowers. An excellent variety.

DOLICHOS. See Pueraria



EUONYMUS

E. radicans. Creeping Euonymus. A low, trailing shrub, whose prostrate branches root along the ground. It is a very desirable sort for covering rocky banks or rough walls, and is perfectly hardy. The foliage is small, dull green; the growth is very close.

E. radicans, var. variegata. Variegated Creeping Euonymus. A form of the above, with foliage variegated with creamy white and light rose. In the fall it turns to a beautiful shade of purplish pink.

E. Japonica. Large-leaved variety. This sort closely resembles the evergreen shrub *Euonymus Japonica*, but the leaves are more oblong, and in addition to its bushy form, it has a climbing habit; the foliage is very dark green and glossy, leaves about 1½ inches long. It will be found a valuable sort, but is not so high a climber as the foregoing.

HEDERA

H. Helix. English Ivy. This plant is so well known as to need but little description. It will be found quite hardy and very satisfactory, especially when planted on a northern exposure. Very useful for covering walls or bare spaces under trees where grass will not grow, and in such places it often covers the trunks of the trees to a height of 8 or 10 feet.

HYDRANGEA

H. scandens. Climbing Hydrangea. A vine from Japan, with shining green leaves and white flowers, in loose clusters in June. It must have something to cling to before it will run, being like the common ivy in this respect.

JASMINUM. See Deciduous Shrubs

LATHYRUS

L. latifolius. Everlasting Pea. This is a good, strong grower, with light grayish green foliage, and bearing in late summer large clusters of pea-shaped, rose-colored flowers. A useful vine for trellis work, and can be used to advantage in wild plantings and on rocky banks.

L. latifolius, var. albus. White Everlasting Pea. Similar in habit and growth to the foregoing, but with white flowers.

LEUCOTHOË. See Evergreen Shrubs

LONICERA. Honeysuckle

L. Japonica. A strong, climbing vine, with half-evergreen, oblong, smooth foliage, bearing in midsummer fragrant white flowers, which change to yellow and are often marked on the outside with purple.

L. Japonica, var. brachypoda; syn., flexuosa. A form with dark green foliage, but not as strong a climber as *L. Japonica*. Flowers yellow and fragrant.

LONICERA, continued

L. brachypoda, var. aurea reticulata. This is the well-known Golden Honeysuckle, chiefly valued for its foliage, which is beautifully marked with deep golden yellow, and in the late fall sometimes marked with rosy pink. This variety is of almost evergreen habit.

L. Japonica, var. Chinensis. This form is distinguished from *L. Japonica* by its very dark, purplish green foliage. It is almost evergreen and bears fragrant yellow flowers.

L. Japonica, var. Halleana. A popular and valuable variety, with smooth, glossy, dark green foliage. It flowers later than the other sorts and holds its foliage throughout the winter. (See plate on page 115.)

L. sempervirens, var. fuchsioides. Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle. One of the showiest and most prolific bloomers and an excellent climber. It has fine foliage, and throughout the summer bears large bunches of bright scarlet flowers which are followed by scarlet berries.

PERIPLOCA

P. Græca. Silk Vine. A strong, rapid grower, with dark green, glossy foliage, and bearing in July small purple flowers. A valuable plant for covering arbors, trellis work or trunks of trees.

PUERARIA

P. Thunbergiana; syn., Dolichos Japonicus. Kudzu Vine. This is considered the most rapid of all climbers, and is very useful for covering trees or trellis work. Its leaves are large and handsome, and in late August and September it is covered with racemes of pea-shaped flowers of rosy purple color. The flowers are not showy, the plant being valued for its extremely rapid growth and luxuriant foliage.

TECOMA. See Bignonia

VITIS

V. æstivalis. Summer Grape. A strong, tall-climbing vine, with large foliage, noticeable for the reddish brown fuzz on the under side of the leaves; the berries are small, black, with a very tough skin.

V. heterophylla, var. variegata. A native of Japan, valued for its ornamental foliage, as the leaves are marked with creamy white; the flower has some fragrance.

V. Labrusca. Fox Grape. A strong, rapid-climbing vine, with large, thick leaves, dull green above, but the under surface covered with tawny white or reddish brown tomentum. The berries are large, purplish black to reddish brown, with a musty flavor.

V. vulpina; syn., riparia. Frost Grape. A vigorous grower, with bright green foliage; leaves medium to large. The flowers are sweet-scented, and the small berries purplish black with a blue bloom. They ripen late and remain until after frost. (See plate on page 116).



WISTARIA

W. Chinensis. Chinese Wistaria. One of the best of all hardy climbers. It thrives in a sunny situation, and when in good soil grows quite rapidly. Valuable for covering trees, large trellis work or porches, and can be used in shrubbery borders when trained to standard form. When in flower the great clusters of pea-shaped bloom give a more showy effect than any other climbing vine. Flowers in May, producing clusters of richly perfumed violet-blue blossoms. (See plate on page 109.)

W. Chinensis, var. alba. A form with pure white, fragrant flowers.

W. magnifica. American Wistaria. A native sort, bearing medium-sized panicles of pale lilac-colored, fragrant flowers.

W. multijuga. A Japanese species, with immense panicles of deep purple flowers.

MEMORANDA

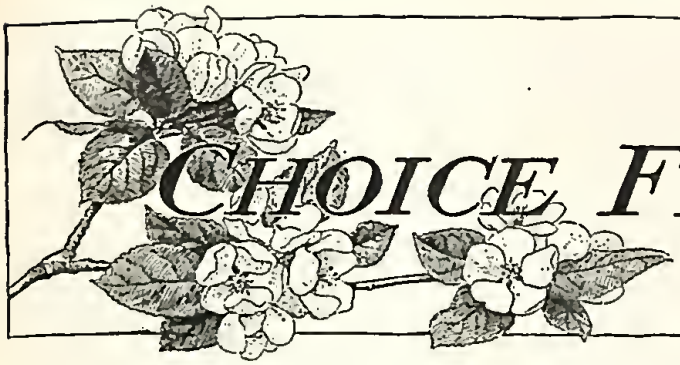


No. 1, Ampelopsis quinquefolia.
See page 104.

No. 2, Wistaria Chinensis.
See page 108.



Clematis paniculata. See page 105.



CHOICE FRUITS

FRUIT-BEARING trees may be planted as well for shade and ornament as for the flavor of their products. This department therefore receives careful attention; and we succeed, by a thorough system of training and pruning, in preparing for our customers handsome and healthy specimens.

TREATMENT OF FRUIT TREES.—We cannot attempt here to give complete directions on all points connected with the treatment of fruit trees and bushes, owing to our limited space, and it is hardly necessary when there are so many excellent works treating this subject. If desired, we shall be glad to recommend the best. In the absence of these, the simple directions found under the various headings will be found useful.

APPLES

Plant 30 to 40 feet apart. They should have the shoots of one season cut back to insure healthy growth. It is highly injurious to newly planted fruit trees, especially those of vigorous growth, to leave the shoots at full length. The varieties listed are not all that can be successfully grown here, but are a select list of varieties that are found satisfactory in all sections where the Apple can be grown. The dates of their ripening are given for the middle states.

SUMMER APPLES

Early Harvest. July. Medium to large size; pale yellow; tender, with a mild, fine flavor. Tree a moderate, erect grower and good bearer; a beautiful and excellent variety for both orchard and garden, being one of the first to ripen.

Golden Sweet. August and September. Large yellow; a very fair, fine, sweet Apple. Tree a free grower, spreading, irregular and productive.

Red Astrachan. July. Undoubtedly the handsomest early Apple, of large size, and good for table use. The color is deep crimson, streaked with yellow.

Summer Rambo. August and September. Medium; pale yellow and delicate crimson; juicy and tender, with a pleasant, refreshing subacid flavor; very vigorous and productive.

Sweet Bough. August. Pale yellow, large and roundish. The flesh is white and sweet. A vigorous grower and very productive. Popular as a dessert fruit.

Tetofsky. August. A Russian Apple; medium size, with a yellow ground, handsomely striped with red, and covered with a whitish bloom; flesh juicy, sprightly acid and agreeable. Tree a moderate, stocky grower; very hardy and productive.

Yellow Transparent. July. A Russian Apple, of medium size, roundish, slightly conical; skin pale yellow when fully mature; flesh tender, juicy, sprightly subacid; good, a free grower.



AUTUMN APPLES

Duchess of Oldenburgh. September. Of Russian origin. Large size, roundish; streaked with red and yellow; flesh whitish, juicy; flavor sprightly, subacid. Tree a vigorous grower, very hardy; very early and abundant bearer. We recommend it as one of the most valuable sorts for market or domestic use.

Gravenstein. September and October. A superb German Apple. Bright yellow, marbled and splashed with red. Of high flavor; productive and satisfactory.

Maiden's Blush. August and September. Large, flat; pale yellow, with a red cheek; beautiful; tender and pleasant, but not highly flavored. Tree an erect, free grower and a good bearer. A valuable Apple.

Red Bietigheimer. September. A new and very valuable German variety; fruit of very large size; color light yellow, nearly covered with red (purplish crimson when exposed to the sun). Tree a magnificent spreading grower, bearing immense crops. Excellent quality.

WINTER APPLES

American Golden Russet (Bullock's Pippin). November to March. Medium, roundish; dull yellow, slightly russeted; juicy, rich and spicy. Moderate grower and good bearer. Excellent table variety.

Baldwin. November to March. Very good, large; yellow, striped with crimson; crisp, rich, subacid; one of the most reliable in all soils. An old variety but one of the very best.

Bellefleur. November to February. Large; yellow, with a tinge of red on the sunny side; flesh crisp, juicy, with a sprightly, aromatic flavor; a beautiful and excellent fruit. Valuable for baking. The tree is a free grower and a good bearer.

Fallawater. November to February. A very large and handsome Apple from Pennsylvania; quality good. Tree vigorous; bears young and abundantly. An excellent variety for domestic use.

King of Tompkins County. November to March. A superb red Apple of the largest size and finest quality. Tree a vigorous grower and good bearer; hardy.

Northern Spy. November to March. Very good, large; pale yellow, striped with red; fine-grained and tender, with a peculiarly fresh and delicious flavor, slightly subacid; a fine dessert Apple, requiring high culture.

Rhode Island Greening. November to February. Everywhere well known and popular; tree spreading and vigorous; a great and constant bearer in nearly all soils and situations; fruit rather acid, but excellent for dessert and cooking.

Smith's Cider. November to March. Large, handsome, red and yellow; juicy, acid; quality medium; a moderate grower and good bearer; succeeds well in the South and West.

Wealthy. November to February. Originated near St. Paul, Minn. Fruit medium, roundish; skin smooth, mostly covered with dark red; flesh white, fine, juicy, vinous, subacid; very good. Tree very hardy, a free grower and productive.



THE CRAB APPLE

Plant 25 to 35 feet apart. These trees are very useful for ornamental purposes. They make fine heads, have handsome foliage, and exquisitely colored blossoms. One of the finest fruits for preserving.

Hyslop. October. Large, deep crimson; very popular on account of its large size and beauty. Tree vigorous.

Large Red Siberian. September and October. Medium; bright red, covered with a light, transparent bloom; excellent for preserving.

Large Yellow Siberian. September and October. Pale yellow, with a light blush; very valuable for preserving.

Transcendent. September. Very good, large; yellow, mostly covered with red; very agreeable when fully mellow; vigorous and productive.

CHERRIES

Plant 30 to 40 feet apart. Aside from their desirability for domestic use, the cherry is a profitable tree, and very ornamental. They prefer a light, loamy soil, and will not thrive in wet or clayey land.

LARGE RED SOUR CHERRIES—DUKES AND MORELLOS

Early Richmond. June. An early, red, acid Cherry; valuable for cooking; early in the season.

Empress Eugenie. Mid-July. Large, dark red; flesh juicy, rich. Similar in appearance and quality to the May Duke.

May Duke. Mid-June. An old, well-known, excellent variety; large, dark red, juicy, subacid, rich. Tree hardy, vigorous and fruitful. Ripens over a long period.

Montmorency (Ordinaire). July. A beautiful large, red, acid Cherry; larger and finer than Early Richmond and fully ten days later. Extraordinarily prolific and very hardy. A free grower.

Late Duke. July and August. Large, dark red, heart-shaped; flesh yellowish, with pleasant flavor. Excellent for dessert or canning.

LARGE SWEET CHERRIES—HEARTS AND BIGARREAUS

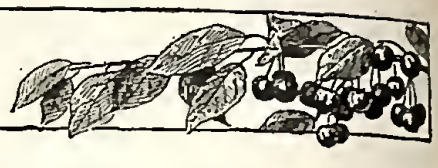
Black Eagle. July. A very excellent English variety; large size, deep purple, or nearly black. Flesh deep purple, tender, with a rich, high-flavored juice. Ripens a few days later than the Black Tartarian.

Black Tartarian. Late June. Fruit of the largest size, bright purplish black; flesh purplish, thick, juicy, very rich and delicious. A vigorous, erect grower, and an immense bearer. An excellent table fruit.

Governor Wood. Mid-June. Large, light yellow, shaded with bright red; flesh nearly tender, juicy, sweet, rich and delicious; a vigorous grower and very productive.

Napoleon. July. A magnificent Cherry of the largest size; pale yellow, becoming amber in the shade, richly dotted and spotted with deep red, and with a bright red cheek; flesh very firm, juicy and sweet. A free grower.

Yellow Spanish. Late June. Large; pale yellow, with a red cheek in the sun; flesh firm, juicy and delicious; one of the best, most beautiful and popular of all light-colored Cherries.



NUTS AND NUT TREES

"Nut culture is an industry that until recently has received but little attention. The large returns from individual trees and the immense profits from established orchards have stimulated the interest, and our foremost enterprising fruit-growers are planting Nut Trees largely for market purposes; and others who enjoy the nuts during the winter are realizing that in order to have an abundant supply it is only necessary to plant the trees, as hardy varieties are now grown that succeed in all sections of the United States."

CHESTNUTS

American Sweet. For quality and sweetness of its nuts, this well-known tree of our forests is unsurpassed.. See page 43.

Spanish. A handsome round-headed tree, producing abundantly very large nuts that find ready market at good prices. See page 43.

HYBRID CHESTNUTS

Paragon. An early and heavy bearer, producing large, sweet nuts. It also makes a desirable shade tree.

Numbo. Very hardy and productive. Bears early; nuts very large and of good flavor.

SHELLBARK. See *Carya alba*, under Deciduous Trees.

WALNUT, Black. See *Juglans nigra*, under Deciduous Trees.

PEACHES

Plant 15 to 20 feet apart. Few fruit trees give more satisfaction than the Peach. They succeed best on warm light soil, which should be well enriched. Keep the ground clean and mellow around the trees, and give an occasional dressing of wood-ashes. They must be regularly and carefully examined, to hold the borer in check, and when they are found, cut them out at once. Peach trees need heavy pruning, especially when planted.

Belle of Georgia. Mid-August. An excellent new white-fleshed Peach. Skin creamy white, with red cheek. A freestone of extreme hardiness.

Crawford's Early. Mid-August. A magnificent large yellow Peach of good quality. Its fine size, beauty, vigor and productiveness commend it.

Crawford's Late. Last of September. Fruit of large size; skin yellow or greenish yellow, with dull red cheek; flesh yellow; tree vigorous.

Elberta. Mid-August. Of great size and beauty; yellow, with red cheek. Flesh yellow, juicy and delicious. A very prolific, freestone variety.

Mountain Rose. Early August. Large red; flesh white, juicy, rich and excellent; one of the best early varieties.

Morris White. Early September. Medium; straw-color, tinged with red; juicy and delicious; freestone and very prolific.

Oldmixon Free. Early September. Large, roundish or slightly oval; skin pale yellowish white, marbled with red, the cheeks a deep red; flesh white and tender, with an excellent rich, sugary and vinous flavor. Freestone.

Stump the World. Late September. Good, large, creamy white and red; flesh white, juicy and highly flavored. Very productive. Freestone.



Lonicera Japonica, var. Halleana. See page 107.



Vitis vulpina (Frost Grape). See page 107.

PEACHES, continued

Susquehanna. Late September. A large, handsome variety, nearly globular; skin rich yellow, with beautiful red cheek; flesh yellow, sweet, juicy, with a rich vinous flavor. Freestone.

Troth's Early. Late September. A very early and excellent Peach, of medium size; whitish, with a fine red cheek; flesh white, juicy, sweet and very good; one of the most popular and profitable varieties for early marketing. Freestone.

Ward's Late. First of October. Large; yellowish white, with red cheek in the sun; flesh nearly white; tree vigorous. Freestone.

Wheatland. Early October. The largest, hardiest and best of its season; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, of good quality. Freestone.

PEARS

Plant 25 to 30 feet apart. The following list will be found to cover the fruiting season, and, as the sorts listed are all tested and standard varieties, we are sure they will give every satisfaction.

SUMMER PEARS

Bartlett. September. Large, yellow; very, juicy, fine-grained, buttery, sweet and highly perfumed; vigorous and productive, commencing to bear when quite young.

Clapp's Favorite. August and September. Very good, large; lemon-yellow, marbled with crimson; fine-grained, juicy, buttery, melting, sweet, vinous, and a little perfumed. Vigorous and very productive.

Doyenne d'Ete. Late July. Very good, small: yellow, dotted with red; melting, juicy, sweet and pleasant. Vigorous and productive.

AUTUMN AND WINTER PEARS

Beurre d'Anjou. October and November. Large, russety yellow; melting, juicy, with a brisk vinous flavor; vigorous and very productive.

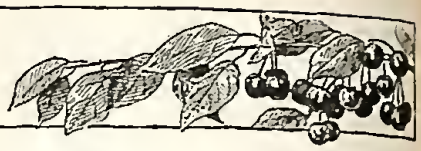
Buffum. September. Good, medium; deep yellow, shaded with red; juicy, buttery and sweet; very vigorous, productive and reliable.

Duchesse d'Angouleme. October. Very good; very large; greenish yellow, spotted with russet; juicy, buttery and rich; a magnificent dessert Pear.

Howell. September to October. Very good, large; light yellow, with red cheeks and russet dots; juicy, melting, with a brisk vinous flavor; free grower and profuse bearer.

Kieffer's Hybrid. October and November. This originated on the grounds of Peter Kieffer, within two miles of Andorra. Hybrid, by the crossing of the Chinese Sand Pear with a European sort which is supposed to be the William. This variety produces constantly every season; the fruit is large; the flesh firm, white, buttery, juicy, of good quality. An excellent sort for canning.

Lawrence. November to January. Medium; light yellow, with brown dots; juicy, melting, sweet and aromatic; moderate grower, abundant bearer, and unsurpassed among winter Pears.



AUTUMN AND WINTER PEARS, continued

Rutter. October and November. Fruit medium to large and nearly globular; skin rough, greenish yellow, sprinkled with russet; flesh white, moderately juicy, melting, sweet, slightly vinous; good bearer. Very good.

Seckel. August to October. The standard of excellence in the Pear; small, but of the highest flavor. Tree a stout, slow, erect grower.

Sheldon. October. A Pear of the very first quality; large, round; russet and red; melting, rich and delicious. Tree vigorous, erect and handsome, and bears well.

Worden-Seckel. October to December. One of the newer varieties. A seedling of the Seekel, but larger and a better keeper. Flesh fine-grained, juicy and buttery.

JAPAN PLUMS

The hardy varieties of this class have been well tested in nearly all sections, and are proving most valuable introductions, succeeding in many places where the European varieties cannot be depended on. They unite size, beauty and productiveness. Trees are ornamental, wonderfully productive, and come into bearing at the age of two or three years. Flesh firm and meaty. The following varieties have all fruited at Andorra, and we recommend them highly.

Abundance. Early August. Tree a strong and handsome grower, thrifty and hardy; produces large crops of showy fruit in the greatest profusion. Large, oblong, nearly covered with bright red and with a heavy bloom; flesh orange-yellow, sweet, melting, rich, juicy, of most excellent quality.

Burbank. Late August. A very vigorous grower, usually producing a crop the second year after transplanting. Large, nearly globular; clear cherry red, with a thin lilac bloom; flesh deep yellow, very sweet, with a very agreeable flavor. Hardy; one of the best for both garden and market planting.

Chabot. Late July. Very large, oblong, bright yellow covered with carmine; flesh yellow, very firm and of excellent quality. A prolific bearer.

Satsuma. August. Large, color purple and red, with blue bloom; flesh firm, juicy, dark red or blood color, of fine quality; pit very small. Hardy and vigorous grower.

Willard. Late July to early August. Dark red bordering on purple; flesh white, firm and excellent. A vigorous grower, hardy and productive.

QUINCES

Plant 15 feet apart. This tree thrives best in a deep rich soil, and should not be severely pruned. It is subject to attacks from the borer and should be examined frequently.

Champion. An American sort, as large as the Portugal Quince; very fine; bright yellow, good quality; a good keeper.

Orange (Apple). Large; fine golden color; quite tender, with a very excellent flavor; very productive and quite tender when stewed. An old but popular sort.

Rea's Mammoth. Very large and fine variety; fruit round and large as an orange. Tree vigorous and bears well.



Small Fruits

BLACKBERRIES

Plant 6 to 8 feet apart in a moderately rich soil, cutting off the tops to within 3 or 4 inches of the ground. As soon as they bear, cut out the old wood, leaving only the new shoots for the following season. During the growing season cut back the ends of the strong shoots; this tends to produce larger and finer berries.

Early Harvest. The berry is of fair size (not large), long form; splendid shipper and of good quality; juicy and of excellent flavor, requiring but little sugar. Early, hardy and excessively prolific.

Eldorado. Good size, extra fine quality, extreme hardiness, great productiveness,—a rare combination of first-class qualities not often met with in one fruit.

Erie. Berries medium or large size, black when ripe; firm, sweet and of good quality.

Kittatinny. Large, juicy, sweet and excellent; hardy and productive. Considered a profitable late berry.

Snyder. Berry medium, but of excellent quality; hardy, of strong growth and enormously productive; ripens early.

Wilson Junior. Of large size and unsurpassed production, fine flavor and early; an excellent market sort.

CURRANTS

Plant 4 to 5 feet apart. No small fruit is more useful or more generally planted. Every garden should have a few. They are of easiest culture, thriving in almost any soil and needing little care. Prune very little, only remove sufficient old wood to induce new growth.

Cherry. Red; very large; on a small bunch; a strong grower.

Fay's Prolific. Red. The most productive red Currant.

Red Dutch. Very good; large and rich-flavored; very productive, hardy and reliable; valuable for the market.

White Dutch. One of the largest, finest and best whites; very productive.

Lee's Prolific. Black. We recommend this sort as the best black, and unsurpassed for culinary purposes.

GOOSEBERRIES

Plant 4 to 5 feet apart. A fruit always in demand, and no one can afford to do without them. They require a deep, rich soil and careful, thorough pruning.

Downing. Very large, whitish green, soft and juicy. Vigorous and very productive. Excellent for family use.

Houghton. Very good. Medium, pale red, very tender. Vigorous and very productive.

Industry. One of the few varieties that are free from mildew in this country. Dark red; large and of fine flavor.



GOOSEBERRIES, continued

Smith's Improved. Large, light green, firm. Moderately vigorous and exceedingly productive. Requires good soil, and is unsurpassed for table use and cooking.

Chautauqua. This white Gooseberry is of the finest quality and size, and excels in vigor and yield. Probably a seedling of some English sort. The bush of the Chautauqua is a very vigorous, stout, stiff, upright grower. It should not be planted closer than 4 by 6 feet apart. Its leaves are large, glossy and dark green. Its fruit is of a beautiful color, perfectly free of spines and hair, veined and translucent, averaging in size 1 to 1½ inches in diameter. It is rather thick-skinned, but very sweet and of exquisite flavor.

GRAPES

Plant 8 feet apart. No fruit gives more satisfactory returns for the care bestowed upon them. They require a deep, rich, well-drained soil. They can be trained on stakes, but a wire trellis is found the most satisfactory. Prune closely each spring, before the buds break, leaving but two or three eyes of the past year's wood. Wood-ashes and ground bone are excellent fertilizers.

BLACK

Concord. A large, compact, shouldered bunch; berries large, black and of excellent flavor. One of the most popular and desirable sorts.

Moore's Early. Very large bunch, and large berry, bluish black, sweet and of excellent flavor. Ripens very early.

Worden. Bunch large and shouldered; berry large, juicy and sweet, with excellent flavor. This sort resembles Concord, but ripens much later. A good variety for any purpose.

RED

Brighton. Bunch large and shouldered; berry medium, sweet, tender and slightly aromatic. Ripens early.

Catawba. Bunch medium and shouldered; berry large, sweet and aromatic. An excellent sort and one of the most popular.

Delaware. Bunch small and very compact; berry small, sweet and aromatic. An early sort and quite popular.

WHITE

Geneva. Bunch medium; berry of good size, thin-skinned, sweet and delicious. One of the newer sorts and of excellent quality.

Green Mountain. Bunches of good size and heavily shouldered; berry medium, greenish white, sweet, juicy and tender. An excellent variety and very hardy.

Niagara. Bunch large and shouldered; berry large, greenish yellow, sweet, juicy and tender. A popular and productive variety.

Pocklington. Bunch large and compact, sometimes shouldered; berry large, golden yellow, juicy and of excellent flavor. A seedling of Concord, and one of the best.



No. 1, Persian Yellow Rose. Page 126.
No. 2, Rosa setigera. Page 127.
No. 3, Cluster of Crimson Rambler. Page 127.
No. 4, Moss Rose. Page 130.



No. 1. Pink Roamer. See page 134. No. 2, Rosa Wichuraiana. See page 133.



CHOICE FRUITS

RASPBERRIES

Plant 4 to 6 feet apart, cutting the canes to within 3 or 4 inches of the ground. Wood which has borne should be removed, leaving only new canes for the following season. They grow in almost any soil, but prefer a light, rich loam. Give thorough cultivation and enrich liberally.

Columbian. Red. Very large, dark red, rich and delicious. One of the newer sorts, which promises to be valuable.

Cuthbert. Red. Large; firm; deep, rich crimson; of excellent quality; tall, strong and vigorous; perfectly hardy and very productive; succeeds well in almost all localities; ripens medium to late.

Golden Queen. Yellow. Berries large, golden yellow, bright and firm, and of fine, rich flavor; vigorous, productive and healthy.

Gregg. Black. Large and of finest flavor. Ripens late and is an excellent producer.

Hansell. Red. Medium; bright crimson; very firm, rich and of good quality; very early; desirable for market and one of the very best for home culture.

Mammoth Cluster (Miami). Black. Very good; medium size; fine-flavored. Very late.

STRAWBERRIES

Strawberries succeed in any good garden soil, but prefer it light, rich and moist. Plant in beds 4 feet wide, leaving a walk between the beds, and set the plants 15 to 18 inches apart. A mulch of short straw or grass will help hold the moisture and keep the fruit clean. A covering of long manure or leaves during the winter months will be found beneficial.

Bederwood. Early. Berry of large size, bright red and of excellent quality.

Bismarck. Early. A self-fertilizing berry of excellent quality, large size, fine shape and good color.

Brandywine. Late. Berries large, bright crimson and very fine, and of fine flavor.

Bubach. Mid-season. Berry large, good shape, bright scarlet and of good quality.

Chas. Downing. Mid-season. Medium to large, conical; bright crimson, moderately firm, juicy and of superb flavor. One of the very best for home use.

Gandy. Late. Berries large, bright crimson, and of excellent quality. Very productive and in all respects a desirable berry.

Gladstone. Mid-season. Berries large, of fine shape and quality. The plant is very hardy and productive.

Marshall. Early. Berry of large size, deep, rich crimson color, and of delicious flavor.

Sharpless. Mid-season. A grand variety in every respect; berries uniformly very large, deep, clear red; moderately firm, sweet and excellent; a strong grower and very productive.



Esculent Roots

ASPARAGUS

Asparagus prefers a rich, light or sandy soil. The ground should be well manured and dug or plowed very deep. Strike out furrows 3 feet apart. Set the plants in the bottom of the furrows, about 10 or 12 inches apart, and cover the crowns about 3 inches deep. They may be planted in autumn, or early in the spring. From 200 to 500 plants will be sufficient to supply a moderate-sized family. The ground should be kept clean and well worked, and as the plants increase in size the furrows should be gradually filled in until the crowns are covered from 6 to 9 inches beneath the surface by the end of the second season. The bed should be cleared off and covered with manure in the autumn and dug or plowed across the rows very early in the spring, exercising care that the crowns shall not be injured. A light sprinkling of salt or brine in the spring is beneficial. If properly planted and cared for, an Asparagus bed will continue to yield for twenty-five years or longer, if on congenial soil.

Barr's Mammoth. A new variety, originated in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, for which the introducers claim large size, great productiveness and superior quality. This claim is endorsed by many large Asparagus growers who have seen it and been familiar with it for years. They also claim it brings ten cents per bunch more than other varieties in Philadelphia markets.

Conover's Colossal. This variety is much superior in size and quality to any other, being remarkably tender and fine-flavored.

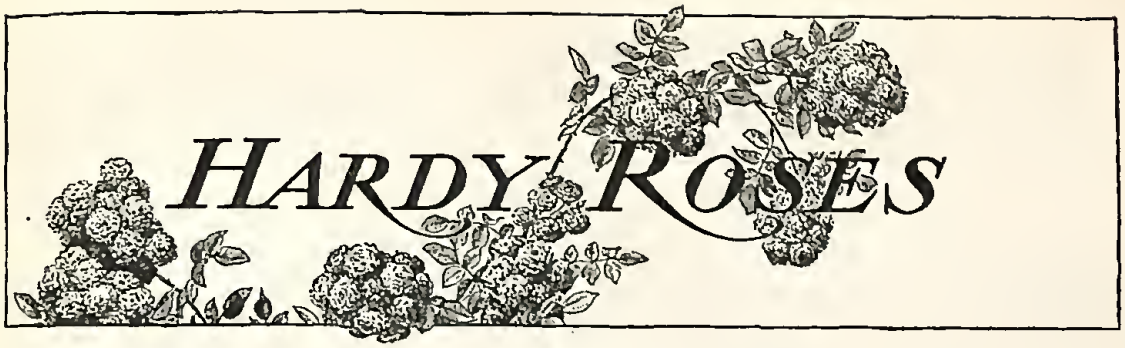
RHUBARB

This deserves to be ranked among the best early products of the garden. It affords the earliest material for fine pies and fresh table sauce, continues long in use, and is valuable for canning. Make the ground rich and deep, as for asparagus. Plant 4 feet apart each way.

Myatt's Linnæus. Those who have never grown this variety, which is of superior quality, will hardly recognize the old "Pie Plant." It is an early, tender variety, without being in the least tough or stringy, with a mild sub-acid flavor.

Giant Early Prince, Early Crimson, Early Scarlet.

MEMORANDA



CULTURAL DIRECTIONS

PREPARATION OF THE GROUND.—Always select an open, sunny place, exposed to full light and air. Roses appear to best advantage when planted in beds or masses. Roses will grow in any fertile soil, but are much improved in bloom, fragrance and beauty by rich soil, liberal manuring and good cultivation. The ground should be subsoiled and well spaded to the depth of 2 feet or more, and enriched by digging in good cow manure or other good fertilizing material. Roses are gross feeders and require a quantity of manure. Renew old beds by decayed sods taken from old pasture-land.

PLANTING.—When the ground is thoroughly prepared—fine and in nice condition—put in the plant slightly deeper than it was before, spread the roots out evenly in their natural position, and cover them with fine earth, taking care to draw it closely around the stem, and pack firmly with the hand. It is very important that the earth be tightly pressed down on the roots. Budded Roses should be planted 3 inches below the bud, but in all cases avoid deep planting. A mulch of litter will be found very beneficial.

WATERING.—If the ground is dry when planted, water thoroughly after planting, so as to soak the earth down below the roots, and, if hot or windy, it may be well to shade for a few days. After this not much water is required, unless the weather is unusually dry.

PRUNING.—Old and decayed branches and at least half the previous season's wood should be cut away early each spring, and a little cutting back after the first blooming will insure more late flowers. Climbing and Pillar Roses should not be cut back; but the tips of the shoots only should be taken off, and any weak or unripe shoots cut out altogether.

FALL AND WINTER TREATMENT

In the fall the Rose beds should have a good dressing of stable manure or other fertilizer. The winter rains will carry the strength to the roots, and the remaining matter makes a nice mulch, which in many places is all the protection necessary. Where the winters are not very severe tender Roses may be covered with clean rye-straw, leaves or evergreen branches, not too thickly, but so as to permit considerable circulation of air and not to retain water; nothing should be used that will ferment, heat or rot. The object of covering is to break the force of sudden and violent changes, particularly in March, when the plants should be protected from the *sun*, rather than from *cold*, the sudden thawing of the frozen wood doing the damage.



BRIAR ROSES

AUSTRIAN BRIARS

Harrison's Yellow. Flowers of medium size and semi-double; color golden yellow. A very free bloomer.

Persian Yellow. Austrian Rose. Perfectly hardy; flowers double and full, deep golden yellow in color; blooms very freely in June. The finest hardy yellow Rose grown. This Rose requires careful pruning. Remove the weakly wood altogether, and shorten only a few inches the shoots left for flowering. If pruned close it will not bloom, as the flowers are produced from the terminal shoots of the old wood. (See plate on page 121.)

SWEETBRIARS

Rosa rubiginosa. A charming shrub Rose of dense growth, fragrant foliage, bright pink flowers in June, followed by large orange-red and scarlet fruits. Should be in every shrubbery border.

ROSA RUBIGINOSA HYBRIDS (PENZANCE BRIARS)

Amy Robsart. Lovely deep rose; an abundant bloomer; robust and free.

Anne of Geierstein. Dark crimson; foliage large, a good grower, with graceful branching habit.

Brenda. Maiden's blush, or peach.

Flora McIvor. Pure white, blushed with rose.

Lady Penzance. Beautiful soft tint of copper; very free-flowering.

Lord Penzance. Soft shade of fawn or écru, passing to a lovely emerald-yellow.

Meg Merrilies. Gorgeous crimson, very free-flowering; one of the best.

Minna. Large, pure white, opening with a tint of palest blush.

BUSH ROSES

Rosa Carolina. Swamp Rose. A bushy Rose with dull green foliage and showy pink flowers from June until the close of September, followed by bright crimson fruits.

R. lucida. One of the best Roses for shrubberies. Its shining green foliage and bright pink flowers in June and July make it one of the showiest, and with its reddish bark and bright red fruits it is equally attractive in the winter months.

R. microphylla. A spreading shrub, bearing pale pink flowers in June and July.

R. multiflora. A vigorous grower, forming a good round specimen bush. An excellent form for shrubbery borders, and useful for hedges. The foliage is attractive, and its single white blossoms in June literally cover the plant; when planted in masses makes a bank of snowy white.

R. rubrifolia. Red-leaved Rose. A compact, upright grower, with purplish branches and reddish foliage. In June it bears pink flowers, and these are followed by scarlet fruits. The red foliage is very effective when planted with other shrubbery.



HARDY ROSES

CLIMBING ROSES

Most useful on every place on account of their strong, climbing habit. They may be trained on porches and trellis, used on old trees and posts, trained to tall bushes in the shrubberies, and as a covering for old and unsightly outbuildings. Though they bloom but once a year, their handsome glossy foliage renders them attractive at all seasons. (See plate on page 131.)

PRAIRIE ROSES

Baltimore Belle. Pale blush, turning white; blooms in clusters.

Grevillea, or Seven Sisters. The flowers, of light rose changing to white, are borne in clusters.

Prairie Queen. Flowers double, red, and in clusters. One of the best climbers and bloomers.

Rosa setigera. The Prairie Rose. Is the parent of many of our popular climbing varieties and one of the most useful. It is of rapid growth, with foliage large and clean. The single flowers of deep rose are produced in masses through late June and July. It is unsurpassed for covering steep banks and hillsides. (See plate on page 121.)

RAMBLERS

Crimson Rambler. No introduction of recent years has given so much satisfaction and been so largely planted as this grand Rose. It is a perfectly hardy and exceptionally strong grower, frequently making shoots of 10 to 15 feet in length in a single season. The brilliant crimson flowers are borne in clusters, retain their color well and remain a long time. (See plate on page 121.)

White Rambler. Thalia. A perfectly hardy, vigorous climber, with white flowers.

Yellow Rambler. Aglaia. Perfectly hardy, of vigorous growth, bearing trusses of fragrant semi-double flowers.

EVERBLOOMING ROSES

The Everblooming or Monthly Roses are the only really constant bloomers we have. They begin to bloom early in the season or almost as soon as planted, and continue all through the summer and autumn months until stopped by the freezing weather. They bloom and flourish luxuriantly in all parts of the country from Canada to Mexico. The flowers are of beautiful form, fullness and delightful fragrance, embracing all the lovely shades and colors that Roses ever assume. Should be protected well in the winter with a covering of leaves, evergreen boughs or straw.

HYBRID TEAS

Captain Christy. Flesh. Delicate fleshy white, the center richer in color, very large and full; most useful early and late. (See plate on page 132.)

Caroline Testout. Rose. Bright satin-rose, with brighter center, large, full and globular; very free and sweet; a valuable Rose.

Cheshunt Hybrid. Cherry-red. Beautiful cherry-red, large and full; very free-flowering, and useful for climbing.



EVERBLOOMING ROSES (HYBRID TEAS). continued

Countess of Caledon. Carmine. Rich carmine-rose. Blooms large, of great substance and perfect form, with large, stout petals, very highly perfumed. A first-rate Rose.

Duchess of Albany. Deep pink. In the way of La France, but deeper in color. The flowers are very large, full and highly perfumed; one of the most satisfactory garden Roses.

Gladys Harkness. Salmon-pink. A Rose of very great beauty and distinctness. The growth is vigorous, and of erect branching habit, flowering profusely; the blooms are very large and well built; petals large, very smooth and shell-shaped; color deep salmon-pink, reflex of petals silvery pink; splendid constitution and highly fragrant.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. Primrose. A magnificent free-blooming Rose, of beautiful color; in every way an excellent variety.

Kathleen. Coral-pink. Color coral-pink, suffused with rose, base of petal shaded yellow; perfect form and outline; medium size; very floriferous, and highly perfumed.

L'Innocence. White. Flowers medium, full and globular, always opening well; color pure white; the blooms are well formed and freely produced on erect stems.

La France. Rose. Beautiful bright pink-rose, extra-large, full and fine form. This is one of the sweetest of Roses, free-blooming, and one of the best, early and late.

Madame Eugene Boullet. Yellow. Flowers large, cupped, beautiful in bud; color bright yellow, shaded with deeper yellow and bright carmine; very attractive and distinct.

Souvenir du President Carnot. Flesh-rose. Very free; bud long, in the way of Niphetos; flowers very large and full; color rosy flesh, shaded white at the edges of the petals; form perfect. A very fine variety for all purposes.

MISCELLANEOUS EVERBLOOMING ROSES

Beryl (Tea). Yellow. Deep golden yellow; buds long and perfectly shaped, very highly perfumed. Wherever cut-flowers are in demand for buttonholes or decorative work, this will prove a most valuable acquisition.

Catherine Mermet (Tea). Flesh. Light flesh color, large, full and globular; a charming sort, and one of the best for exhibiting.

Clothilde Soupert (Polyantha). Rosy white. Outer petals pearly white, centers rosy; large for its class; very full and beautifully imbricated; exquisite.

Etoile de Lyon (Tea). Yellow. Bright sulphur-yellow, fine form. Good under glass.

Francisca Kruger (Tea). Yellow peach. Coppery yellow, shaded with peach, large and full. A grand Rose. Very useful for cutting.

Francis Dubreuil (Tea). Crimson. Flowering abundantly; flowers large, beautiful in the bud; color velvety crimson. A variety of much merit, and much the best of this color.



HARDY ROSES

MISCELLANEOUS EVERBLOOMING ROSES continued

Hermosa (China). Pink. Much like old blush in color; flowers rather full, and freely produced ; a good grower.

Maman Cochet (Tea). Rosy white. An extra-strong grower, producing its large buds and flowers in the greatest profusion ; color deep rose-pink, inner side of petals silvery rose ; borne on long, stiff stems ; very double and exquisite when in bud.

Souvenir de la Malmaison (Bourbon). Flesh. Clear flesh, edges blush ; very large and double ; deliciously scented and beautiful, particularly so in the autumn.

White Maman Cochet (Tea). White. Identical with Maman Cochet, except in color ; an ideal bedding variety.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES

These are strong growers, with fine large foliage and magnificent flowers. They are generally known as June Roses, as they produce their grand display of bloom in that month. The following sorts cover a good range of color and are all tested and desirable :

Alfred K. Williams. Carmine-red. Large, full, and of most perfect form ; a brilliant and beautiful variety ; a free bloomer and fragrant.

Baroness Rothschild. Rose. Very beautiful pale rose ; very large and of superb form ; a grand Rose.

Captain Hayward. Carmine-crimson. Bright carmine-crimson, of perfect form, and sweetly scented ; certainly a grand Rose.

Clio. Flesh. Shaded in the center with rosy pink; large and globular in form.

Boule de Neige. White. Pure white, of beautiful form; very free bloomer and good grower; a most useful Rose for bedding or climbing.

Eugene Verdier. Rose-flesh. Very bright rosy flesh, shaded with silvery white ; free bloomer and beautiful.

General Jacqueminot. Scarlet. Brilliant crimson-scarlet; very large and full ; very fragrant ; an excellent variety for all purposes.

Lady Helen Stewart. Crimson-scarlet. Very bright crimson, shaded with scarlet ; a good grower and abundant bloomer ; very highly perfumed.

Louis Van Houtte. Red-crimson. Red, shaded crimson, most vivid and distinct ; large, full and fine form ; one of the best.

Magna Charta. Rose. Fine bright rose, very large and full; fine early in season.

Madame Gabriel Luizet. Silvery pink. Light silvery pink; very free bloomer and an excellent hardy sort ; a grand flower, and quite distinct ; best in early season.

Margaret Dickson. White. White, with pale flesh center; petals very large, shell-shaped ; of immense substance and magnificent form ; growth very vigorous ; a very fine variety.



HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES, continued

Merveille de Lyon. White. Center slightly rose-peach; a grand, full cup-shaped flower of large size, hardy and free; one of the best.

Mrs. R. G. Sharman-Crawford. Rose-pink. Deep rosy pink, the outer petals shaded with pale flesh, white at base of petals, and distinct from all other Hardy Perpetual Roses; one of the very finest Roses grown.

Mrs. John Laing. Pink. Soft pink in color, very large and of fine form; a good grower and abundant bloomer; a variety of special merit.

Paul Neyron. Deep rose. Flowers of enormous size. Fine foliage and growth.

Prince Camille de Rohan. Deep crimson. Deep velvety crimson, large, full and of fine form; very beautiful.

Ulrich Brunner. Cherry-crimson. Large size, fine form; a good garden or exhibition Rose. (See plate on page 132.)

MOSS ROSES

The Moss Rose, admired for the beautiful moss covering of the buds, is a strong, vigorous grower, perfectly hardy, and therefore justly esteemed as very desirable for outdoor culture. Most varieties bloom but once in the season, and usually not the first year, but the flowers and buds are very large and handsome, remain in bloom a long time, and are highly prized wherever beautiful Roses are known. They like rich ground, and are much improved in beauty and fragrance by liberal manuring and good cultivation. (See plate on page 121.)

Blanche Moreau White. Pure white, perfect form, well mossed; the finest white moss Rose.

Crimson Globe. Deep crimson. Buds nicely mossed; flowers deep crimson, large, full and globular; growth very vigorous.

Zenobia. Rose. Flowers fine satin-rose color, very soft and pleasing; large, full, globular, and exceedingly fragrant; buds well mossed; growth vigorous.

RUGOSA ROSES

Rosa rugosa. Japanese Roses. These Japanese Roses form sturdy bushes. They are perfectly hardy in the most trying places, standing hot suns well and thriving in dry or sandy soils. The dark, rich, leathery foliage is oddly wrinkled; the large, fragrant single and semi-double flowers are produced in profusion throughout the summer. In the autumn they are followed by orange-red and scarlet hips or seed-pods. Rugosa is extremely useful in rough situations and shrubbery borders, and we know of no Rose that surpasses it. We ask special attention to the beautiful hybrid varieties described on page 133. All have excellent foliage, and their flowers are a decided change from the regular rugosa blooms.

R. rugosa, var. alba. White flowers.

R. rugosa, var. rosea. Pink flowers.

R. rugosa, var. rubra. Red flowers.



No. 1, Climbing Rose on Tree. See page 127. No. 2, Rosa rugosa. See page 130.



No. 1, Captain Christy. See page 127. No. 2, Ulrich Brunner. See page 130.



ROSA RUGOSA HYBRIDS. New

Atropurpurea. The flowers, produced in large bunches, are, in the bud state, almost blackish crimson, and pass as they open to maroon-crimson; certainly the finest of the class.

Blanc Double de Coubert. A double white form of Rugosa alba; large and showy.

Conrad F. Meyer. Very large flowers; color clear silvery rose; very fragrant. The bud is as well formed as La France; very good.

Madame Georges Bruant. Paper-white, large and double, produced in clusters; a valuable pure white decorative Rose, and the first of a new race of hybrids; quite distinct.

Madame Charles Worth. Rosy carmine, semi-double; flowering in large bunches.

Mrs. F. Waterer. Color deep crimson, flowering in great clusters; blooms semi-double; very fragrant.

WICHURAIANA ROSES

EVERGREEN JAPANESE TRAILING ROSES

These single Roses and the double hybrid varieties are a most desirable class, as their trailing habit permits their use as a ground-cover. Planted in masses on banks and rockeries they produce gorgeous effects; their evergreen foliage remaining nearly all winter, and sometimes until spring.

Rosa Wichuraiana. The Trailing Rose. This valuable Japanese variety is a low, trailing species, the branches creeping close to the earth and taking root, so that it makes a dense, close mass. The foliage is small and of a dark shining green. The flowers, 1½ to 2 inches in diameter, are produced in clusters at the ends of the branches, and are pure white, with bright yellow stamens; when in bloom the plant is literally covered with white. The flowers are followed by bright scarlet seed-pods, which are retained until late in the fall. As a covering or ground plant it is as valuable as the ivy, periwinkle or honeysuckle, and is especially good for covering barren places or rocky ledges. It can also be trained to grow on a trellis. (See plate on page 122.)

WICHURAIANA HYBRIDS

All these Hybrids retain the good qualities of the parent plant; namely, extreme hardiness, rapidity of growth, adaptability to all soils and exposures, and evergreen foliage. In addition to these good points the flowers of the Hybrids have fragrance, size and color.

Evergreen Gem. Flowers buff in the bud, changing to creamy white; very double, 2 to 3 inches in diameter; foliage dense, of a rich, bronzy green.

Gardenia. Buds bright yellow; open double flowers cream color, 3 to 3½ inches in diameter. Delightfully fragrant. A free bloomer.

Manda's Triumph. A grand, free-flowering Rose; foliage rich and luxuriant. The flowers—double, pure white and 2 inches in diameter—are well formed, very fragrant, and borne in clusters of 25 to 50 blooms.



WICHURAIANA HYBRID ROSES, continued

Pink Roamer. This is a hybrid between Wichuraiana and the Sweetbriar, whose characteristics are shown in the fragrant single flowers of rich pink, with almost white centers and orange-red stamens. The blooms are about 2 inches in diameter and produced in close heads, and the foliage is luxuriant. (See plate on page 122.)

South Orange Perfection. This variety grows closer to the ground than the others. The double flowers are soft blush-pink at the tips, changing to white.

Universal Favorite. A very vigorous variety. The strong shoots are densely covered with bright green foliage; the fragrant double flowers, over 2 inches in diameter and of a soft rose color, are borne in profusion.

DICKSON'S WICHURAIANA HYBRIDS

Irish Beauty. Color pure white, with distinct and prominent bright golden anthers, which contrast perfectly with the color of the petals; flowers very large, often measuring 5 inches across, borne in clusters; very free-flowering and deliciously fragrant. Unquestionably the finest single Rose yet raised. A great acquisition.

Irish Glory. A most striking flower of immense size, produced in large clusters, the excessive venation rendering the color into a lovely marbled, silvery pink on the inside of the petals, making it contrast with the golden anthers, a combination beyond description; and, being flamed on back of petals with crimson, is a real gem in every sense of the word; sweetly and strongly perfumed, and a splendid grower.

Irish Modesty. A very beautiful variety; color an exquisitely delicate coral-pink suffused from base of petals with écru; its delicate straw-colored anthers make a charming *tout ensemble;* the blooms are large and very plentifully produced.

MEMORANDA

MEMORANDA

HERBACEOUS PLANTS

DURING the past five years there has been an increasing interest in this class of plants, and each year helps to establish more firmly their popularity. There is no greater satisfaction to one who really loves his garden than to watch some last year's favorite come up in its accustomed place when spring approaches, like the wildwood flowers that return to us with every season and require no hand to plant or tend them. We offer in the following list a selection of the very best, not only for garden work but suitable for planting along the borders of woods, in boggy land, for rockery work, and as a ground-cover for bare spaces under trees where grass will not grow. This is but a partial list of our stock, and if sorts are needed that are not given here, write us about them.

Descriptions are given as follows: First the height, then the time of blooming, next color of the flower, followed by any special remarks.

ACHILLEA filipendulina. Noble Yarrow. 2 feet; July; golden yellow. The flowers are borne in flat corymbs. Vigorous and showy.

A. millefolium, var. roseum. Rosy Milfoil. 18 inches; all summer; bright pink; flowers in dense heads on good stems for cutting; an excellent border plant. Foliage dark green and finely cut.

A. Ptarmica, var. The Pearl. 2 feet; all summer; pure white; flowers in broad heads on strong stems. Excellent for cutting.

A. tomentosum. Woolly Yarrow. 12 inches; June; bright yellow; flowers in flat heads; foliage deeply cut and handsome. Excellent for the rockery, or for dry, sunny slopes.

ACONITUM Fischeri. Monk's Hood. 3 feet; September and October; pale blue. Thrives in sunny or shady places.

A. Lycoctonum. Wolf's-bane. 3 feet; June to September; yellow or creamy white; flowers in branching spikes, and very showy. These are very poisonous plants, and should be planted where there is no danger of children eating any part of them. Nothing succeeds better under trees and in shady positions.

ADONIS vernalis. Spring Adonis. 1 foot; April and May; yellow. One of the earliest spring flowers, with fine, feathery foliage. Thrives in sun or partial shade; excellent for rockwork or borders.

ALTHÆA rosea. Hollyhock. Beginning with July, their large spikes of beautiful showy flowers, in all colors, and in both single and double forms, are not surpassed by any other garden plant. They thrive best in a well-drained situation, and in rich, deep soil.

NAMED VARIETIES.—We offer a selection of ten excellent named sorts, covering a full range of color.



HERBACEOUS PLANTS

ALYSSUM saxatile, var. compactum. Golden Tuft. 1 foot; May and June; bright yellow. Flowers in flat heads. An exeellent plant for roekery or border.

ANEMONE. Windflower. Desirable fall-flowering plants, thriving best in well-drained, rieh, sandy loam, but grow in any good soil.

A. Japonica; syn., rubra. 2 to 3 feet; September until frost; carmine, with yellow eenter.

A. Japonica, var. alba. 2 to 3 feet; September until frost; white. (See plate on page 141.)

A. Japonica, var. Queen Charlotte. 2 to 3 feet; September until frost; pink. The flowers are large, semi-double, and of a La Franee rose eolor.

A. Japonica, var. Lady Ardilaun. 2 to 3 feet; September until frost; pure white. A beautiful sort, with broad heavy petals.

A. Japonica, var. Whirlwind. 2 to 3 feet; September until frost; pure white. This sort has two or three whorls of beautiful white petals.

A. Pennsylvanicum; syn., Canadensis. 1 to 2 feet; June and July; pure white. An exeellent variety for sunny situations or shady borders. The foliage is beautiful dark green, and the flowers eontinue a long time. Exeellent as a eover-plant under trees.

ANTHEMIS. Chamomile. Excellent garden plants, thriving even in poor soil, and produeing flowers whieh are very satisfaetory for eutting.

A. tinctoria. 2 feet; June to September; golden yellow.

A. tinctoria, var. Kelwayi. 2 to 3 feet; June to September; golden yellow. This variety has very finely eut foliage.

ANTHERICUM Liliago. St. Bernard's Lily. 18 inehes; May and June; pure white. The flowering spikes resemble small lilies, and the grass-like foliage is attraetive. An exeellent border plant and suitable for eutting.

AQUILEGIA. Columbine. Very hardy showy garden plants, preferring a light, moist, sandy soil, but doing well in any good garden soil. They are extremely useful for any part of the garden.

A. Canadensis. Common Columbine. 1 to 2 feet; May to July; scarlet and yellow. One of the most satisfaetory for general planting.

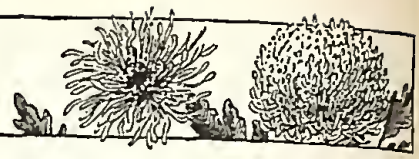
A., var. chrysantha. 3 feet; May to August; golden yellow. One of the showiest and most satisfaetory. Fragrant.

A. chrysantha, var. alba. 3 feet; May to August; ereamy white.

A. cærulea. Rocky Mountain Columbine. 18 inehes; May to July; blue. An excellent showy speeies, requiring well-drained situations. (See plate on page 144.)

A. flabellata. 1½ feet; April to June; bright lilae or pale blue. An exeellent sort.

A. flabellata, var. nana alba. 1 foot; April to June; pure white. An excellent variety, with good foliage and beautiful large flowers.



AQUILEGIA flabellata, var. Haylodgensis. 3 feet; May to July. These are hybrids of *A. chrysantha*, in a variety of colors.

A. Olympica. 18 inches; May to July; lilac or purple-lilac and yellow. A fine variety, with very large flowers.

A. Skinneri. 1 to 2 feet; July to September; scarlet. One of the handsomest, but requires a light soil and sunny position.

A. vulgaris, var. flore pleno. 1½ to 2 feet; May to July; white to blue. An excellent variety, with very double flowers, and colors ranging from white to blue.

ARABIS alpina, var. nana compacta. Rock Crest. 4 inches; April and May; pure white. An excellent early-flowering plant. Admirable for rockeries. Forms a thick carpet, and the dense foliage is covered with flowers.

ARENARIA grandiflora. Sandwort. 6 inches; May and June; white. Forms a dense carpet of foliage and is covered with large flowers. Grows well on rocks, but prefers a sunny or partially sunny position.

ARMERIA. Thrift. Very showy dwarf plants, thriving well in any soil. Their bright evergreen foliage and low habit make them very desirable for borders and rockeries.

A. maritima. 9 inches; June to September; purple.

A. maritima, var. Laucheana. 9 inches; June to September; bright rose.

A. plantaginea. 18 inches; June to September; pink.

ARTEMISIA Stelleriana. Old Woman. 2 feet; deeply cut, silvery foliage. This plant is valued solely for its ornamental foliage. It makes an excellent border plant, stands hard cutting, and can be cut quite low.

ASCLEPIAS tuberosa. Butterfly Weed. 2 feet; July and August; orange. One of the showiest hardy flowers; good enough for any border. Does well on dry banks.

ASTER. Starwort, or Michælmas Daisy. No garden is complete without some of these excellent plants. One of their chief merits is the lateness of their blooming. They will be found very desirable either for massing or as single specimens.

A. alpinus. 9 inches; June and July; purple. The flowers are borne on good stems and are suitable for cutting. An excellent plant for the rockery.

A. Amellus elegans. 1½ feet; September and October; blue. One of the newer and better sorts.

A. amethystinus. 3 to 4 feet; September and October; amethyst-blue. Beautiful flowers of a very delicate shade.

A. grandiflorus. 2 feet; October and November; violet-blue.

A. grandiflorus, var. Lady Trevelyan. 3 feet; September and October; white.



ASTER grandiflorus, var. Madonna. 4 feet; September and October; white. The flowers of this sort are very large and snow-white.

A. Novæ-Angliæ. 4 feet; September and October; bluish purple. One of the showiest and most popular. (See plate on page 142.)

A. Novæ-Angliæ, var. rubra. 4 feet; September and October; bright rose. One of the newer sorts, of a very distinct bright color.

A. pyramidalis hybrida. 2 feet; September and October; deep lavender. A new sort of excellent habit and color which promises to become very popular.

A., Robert Parker. 4 feet; September and October; lavender. The flowers are produced in large sprays, and it will be found one of the most satisfactory.

A. Tataricus. 5 feet; October and November; purple. One of the showiest and latest of the class.

A., White Queen. 4 feet; September and October; white.

A. cordifolius. 2½ feet; September and October; pinkish white. Excellent for planting along the border of woods.

ASTILBE (Spirea) Japonica. 1½ feet; June; white. A very useful border plant; the foliage is dark green and handsome, and the flower-spikes are very showy. This is the sort so much used for forcing at Easter.

BAPTISIA australis. False Indigo. 2 feet; June and July; blue. Thrives well in any garden soil, but prefers a sunny position.

BELEMCANDA Chinensis; syn., Pardanthus. Blackberry Lily. 4 feet; June to September; orange-red. A free grower, preferring rich, light soil and sunny position. The flowers are prettily marked with brown spots, and are followed by showy black seeds.

BOCCONIA cordata. 5 feet; July and August; white. Does best in a rich soil, and when well grown the large terminal panicles of feathery flowers are very showy.

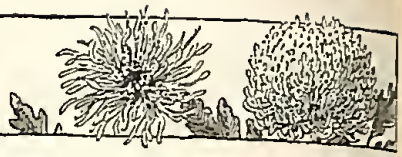
BETONICA. See Stachys.

BOLTONIA asteroides. 4 feet; August and September; white. Aster-like flowers; an excellent plant for border work and produces magnificent effects when planted in masses.

B. latisquama. 4 feet; August and September; light lilac. Possibly the handsomest of this class, and one of the showiest border flowers.

CALIMERIS incisa. 18 inches; July to September; light blue. An excellent plant for border work.

CALLIRHOË involucrata. 8 to 12 inches; all summer; rosy crimson. Of trailing habit, with handsome cut foliage and producing a constant supply of showy flowers. Useful for rockeries and wild gardens.



CAMPANULA. Bell-flower. A class of hardy, vigorous plants important for the hardy border, as they bloom in summer at a time when there is little else. Useful for cut-flowers.

C. Carpatica. 9 inches; June to September; deep blue. An excellent plant for edging borders or rockery work.

C. Carpatica, var. alba. 9 inches; June to September; pure white.

C. Carpatica, var. turbinata. 6 inches; June to September; purple. A dwarfer grower than *C. Carpatica.*

C. glomerata, var. Dahurica. Clustered Bell-flower. 2 feet; June to September; bluish purple. An erect grower, with showy heads of flowers.

C. persicifolia. Peach-leaved Bell-flower. 18 inches; June and July; blue. Foliage deep green; flowers in tall spikes.

C. persicifolia, var. alba. 18 inches; June and July; white. Very showy flowers. One of the best for cutting.

C. persicifolia, var. alba plena. 18 inches; June and July; white. Very showy, double flowers.

C. pyramidalis. The Chimney Bell-flower. 2 feet; August and September; blue. The showiest of this class. Foliage broad and handsome, the flowers in tall branched spikes.

C. Trachelium flore pleno; syn., urticifolia. 3 feet; July and August; deep purple.

CENTAUREA. Excellent border plants, thriving in ordinary garden soil.

C. montana. Mountain Bluet. 18 inches; June and July; dark purple.

C. montana, var. Lady Hastings. 18 inches; June and July; lilac-rose.

CERASTIUM tomentosum. 6 inches; June and July; white. Foliage bright silvery green. An excellent plant for the rockery, as it is of low creeping habit and makes a good covering. It also thrives in dry sunny places.

CERATOSTIGMA plumbaginoides; syn., Plumbago Larpentæ. Leadwort. 6 inches; September and October; deep blue. One of the best dwarf plants for edging borders or for the rockery. Excellent foliage. When covered with its deep blue flowers the effect is rich and showy.

CHELONE. Turtle Head. Valuable late-flowered plants, doing best in partly shaded places, and being most at home in swampy grounds. When planted in the ordinary border they should be mulched.

C. Lyoni. 2 feet; August and September; rose-purple.

C. obliqua, var. alba. 2 feet; August and September; white.

CHRYSANTHEMUM maximum, var. Triumph. Moonpenny Daisy. 2 feet; July to October; white. The flowers are very large, 3 to 4 inches in diameter, and pure white with a golden center. They last well when cut.

C. uliginosum. 2½ feet; September; white. A very showy plant, excellent for cut-flowers.



Anemone Japonica alba. See page 137.



No. 1, Aquilegia cærulea. See page 137.
No. 2, Aster Novæ-Angliæ. See page 139.
No. 3, Dicentra spectabilis. See page 145.



POMPON, OR HARDY CHRYSANTHEMUMS

September to November

To the iris of spring and the peony and phlox of summer must be added the queen of fall flowers—the Chrysanthemum. For garden work the hardy pompon- and anemone-flowered varieties are the most desirable, as they are extremely hardy, requiring but a light covering of manure to protect them through our hardest winters. When once planted they care for themselves and repay us with a profusion of bloom, of many forms and colors, during the fall months. The following list has been selected and retained from our collection of over one hundred varieties. We are constantly adding the best new sorts, and the plants offered are young and vigorous; sure to give every satisfaction. (See plate on page 151.)

Aurore Boreale. Bronze and orange.

Blanche Colombe. Pale yellow; very dwarf.

Bob. Pink.

Caraction. Deep rose.

Dupont de Leuve. Orange.

Eugenie Lanjaulet. Orange-yellow.

Fiberta. Canary-yellow; good habit.

Flora. Golden yellow; dwarf.

Fremy. Light brick red, shaded yellow.

Golden Mlle. Marthe. Fine bright golden yellow, a shade lighter than Westlake.

Golden St. Thias. Golden yellow.

Grace Darling. Lilac, blush center.

Harry Hicks. Soft pink; good habit.

Julia Lagravere. Dark bronze.

Kyrle Bellew. Crimson and yellow.

La Parance. Soft pink; fimbriated.

La Purete. White.

Lune Fleurie. Orange-yellow; a small variety.

Maid of Kent. White.

Miss Wheeler. Carmine.

Perle. Rose-lilac, pale rose disc.

Prince of Wales. White; excellent form.

Prince Victor. Dark maroon.

Regulus. Cinnamon.

Rose d'Amour. Rose.

Rosinante. Blush rose; dwarf grower.

Soeur Melanie. Pure white.

St. Crout's. Light pink; small flowers; very free-blooming.

St. Illoria. Silvery pink.

Strathmeath. A distinct shade of rose-pink.

William Sabey. Canary-yellow; a fine reflexed variety.

William Westlake. Rich golden yellow, suffused with a reddish tint.

Loudoun. An old-fashioned purplish red; of good size.

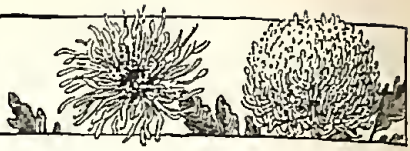
Mrs. Acker. Purple in bud; opens delicate lilac.

CIMICIFUGA. Snakeroot. Strong-growing plants for the back row of borders, and useful for planting along the margins of woods, thriving in either half-shady or open places.

C. Dahurica. 3 feet; September and October; white. Flowers borne in large showy spikes.

C. racemosa. 4 feet; July and August; white. The strongest grower, and very showy, especially in a woody border.

CINERARIA. See Artemisia.



CLEMATIS. Beautiful border plants, delighting in a rich soil and repaying any special care that may be given them.

C. crispa. Leather Flower. 3 to 4 feet; June to September; deep lavender. Fragrant.

C. Davidiana. 3 feet; August and September; bright blue. Fragrant.

C. recta. 2 to 3 feet; June to August; white. Fragrant.

CONOCLINIUM. Mist Flower. Excellent little border plants, of special value for their late bloom.

C. cœlestinum. 18 inches; September and October; deep blue.

CONVALLARIA. Lily-of-the-valley. A well-known and popular plant, thriving in shady places.

C. majalis. 6 inches; May and June; pure white. Very fragrant.

COREOPSIS. Tickseed. Plants thriving in any soil or situation. For cutting it is not surpassed by any perennial, and it blooms constantly throughout the entire summer.

C. lanceolata. 2 feet; June to October; golden yellow.

CORONILLA varia. The Crown Vetch. 1 to 2 feet; June to October; bright pink. A good trailing plant for covering rough banks.

CUNILA Mariana. Maryland Dittany. 1 foot; September; lilac. Flowers are borne in great profusion.

DELPHINIUM. Larkspur. Free-flowering border plants, producing showy spikes of flowers from June until frost, though care should be taken to cut out the spikes as soon as they have flowered, and not allow them to seed. They do well in any ordinary garden soil, but thrive best when the soil is rich.

D. Chinensis. 1½ feet; July to September; shades from white to blue.

D. Chinensis, var. grandiflora nana compacta. 1 foot; July to September. One of the newer plants, and a novelty of merit that will give every satisfaction.

D. elatum. Bee Larkspur. 4 feet; June to August; blue, with dark violet petals.

D. formosum. 4 feet; June to September; deep blue. Flowers in long, showy spikes.

DIANTHUS. Sweet William. These are possibly the best known of all hardy plants. We remember them in connection with the hollyhock and other plants of the old-time garden, and there are few flowers among the newer sorts that give more satisfaction either when planted in masses in the border, or when cut.

D. barbatus. 18 inches; May to July; all colors.

D. barbatus, var. atrococcineus. 18 inches; May to July; bright crimson.

DIANTHUS barbatus, var. Dunnetti. 18 inches; May to July; dark crimson.

D. barbatus, var. nanus compactus. 1 foot; May to July; pure white. An excellent novelty, and one that will be in great demand when it becomes better known.

D. barbatus, var. nigricans. 18 inches; May to July; deep velvety red; the darkest of all varieties.

DIANTHUS plumarius. Hardy Pinks. These are extremely useful plants, not only for the border, but for the rockery as well, and are useful for cutting purposes. We give a few named sorts that will be found satisfactory growers and good bloomers.

Comet. Rosy crimson.

Delicata. Rose, petals fringed.

Helka. White.

Laura Wilmer. White, with purplish maroon center.

Mrs. Sinkins. White.

Sparkler. Deep pink.

Her Majesty. Pure white; flowers very large.

DICENTRA eximia. 1 foot; June to August; light pink. Desirable for its handsome foliage, as well as its showy flowers. Excellent for rockwork.

D. spectabilis. Bleeding Heart. 1½ feet; May and June; light pink. A plant of excellent foliage, with long racemes of showy flowers. An old garden favorite. (See plate on page 144.)

DICTAMNUS. Gas Plant. A very handsome and lasting species, forming strong upright clumps, producing tall flower-stems, surmounted by showy flowers with a peculiar odor. These give off a pungent gas, which on hot, sultry evenings will ignite with a flash when lighted with a match.

D. fraxinella. 3 feet; June; purple.

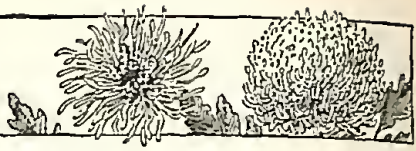
D. fraxinella, var. alba. 2 feet; May and June; white.

DIGITALIS. Foxglove. Another old-fashioned favorite, without which no collection is complete. For best effects these should be planted in masses, and as they thrive in any common garden soil and are not particular as to location, they should be widely planted.

D. ambigua; syn., grandiflora. 3 feet; July and August; pale yellow. The flowers are delicately veined with brown.

D. lanata. 2 to 3 feet; June and July; grayish yellow flowers, marked with brownish spots. This variety produces tremendous spikes 2 to 3 feet in length, upon which the flowers are very closely set. It is a compact grower and very showy.

D. lutea. 2 to 3 feet; June and July; yellow. Flowers of a beautiful shade, and although small are borne in good spikes that are quite showy.



DIGITALIS purpurea. Common Foxglove. 4 to 5 feet; June and July; white to purple. This variety is not grown in separate colors, and the seed generally produces flowers which range in color from white, creamy white, rose and pink to purplish red.

DORONICUM plantagineum, var. excelsum. 2 feet; early April to June; rich yellow. The showiest of the early spring flowers, and a plant of so much value that no collection can afford to be without it. The blooms are very large, and are excellent for cutting.

ECHINACEA purpurea. Purple Cone-flower. 3 feet; July to September; rosy purple. An excellent plant in ordinary garden soil.

EPIMEDIUM. Barrenwort. These thrive best in partial shade, being particularly well suited for borders and rockeries. They are not particular as to soil.

E. lilacea. 12 inches; May and June; lilac.

E. macranthum, var. niveum. 12 inches; May and June; pure white.

E. pinnatum, var. sulphureum. 12 inches; May and June; pale yellow.

ERIGERON speciosus. 1½ to 2 feet; June to August; violet-blue. A border plant thriving in common soil, and valuable for cutting purposes.

ERYNGIUM amethystinum. Sea Holly. 2 feet; July to September; amethyst-blue. An excellent showy plant with thistle-like foliage. They are excellent for borders.

EUPATORIUM ageratoides. White Snakeroot. 3 feet; September and October; white. The dainty flowers, in dense terminal heads, are excellent for cutting.

E. purpureum. 7 feet; August and September; rosy purple. An extremely rank-growing perennial, excellent for low ground and effective in shrubbery borders.

EUPHORBIA corollata. Spurge. 1½ feet; July to September; white. A plant of easy culture in ordinary garden soil, excellent for cutting purposes, and for dry spots on banks or in the rockery.

FUNKIA. Day Lily. These excellent plants should be more largely used, as their broad foliage and dense growth makes them effective for massing, and when in flower the tall spikes are extremely showy. They are admirable plants for moist soils, and may be used with good effect in shrubbery borders.

F. lancifolia, var. variegata. 1 foot; July and August; pale lilac. The foliage is margined with creamy white and yellow.

F. ovata. 1½ to 2 feet; July and August; deep blue. This is possibly the best known variety.

F. subcordata. 1½ to 2 feet; July and August; white. An extremely showy sort, with large beautiful flowers, which show to good advantage above the deep green, dense foliage.

F. subcordata, var. grandiflora. 2 feet; September; white. Fragrant.



HERBACEOUS PLANTS

GAILLARDIA. Blanket Flower. Among the showiest and most desirable of all hardy perennials, and of easy growth in any good soil. They commence to bloom in June and flower continuously until frost; the flowers are often more than 3 inches in diameter and borne on long stems admirably suitable for cutting purposes. The markings of the individual flowers differ widely, being in all shades of deep orange-yellow marked with a well-defined broad band of deepest maroon, and with a dark maroon center.

G. aristata; syn., grandiflora. 1½ feet; June to November; yellow and maroon.

G. aristata, var. compacta. 9 inches; June to October; yellow and maroon. A novelty of great merit for its compact growth and erect flower-stems.

GERANIUM sanguineum. Cranesbill. 1½ feet; June to September; blood-red. One of the handsomest of its class; with beautiful cut foliage, compact habit, and producing flowers constantly throughout the summer. Excellent for rockery.

GENTIANA Andrewsii. Closed Gentian. 18 inches; August to September; deep blue.

GEUM coccineum. 1½ feet; June and July; scarlet.

G. montanum. 1½ feet; June and July; yellow.

GOODYERA pubescens. Rattlesnake Plantain. 1 foot; August and September; white. An odd, attractive plant, with deep green leaves veined with white; flower in a dense spike.

GYPSOPHILA paniculata. Baby's Breath. 2 to 3 feet; July and August; white. An excellent sort for cutting. The minute flowers are borne in large, open panicles.

HELENIUM autumnale, var. pumilum. 1½ feet; July to October; yellow. An excellent sort for cutting purposes, and a persistent bloomer.

H. autumnale, var. superbum. 4 feet; July to October; yellow. A vigorous, large-flowered variety.

H. grandicephalum, var. striatum. 3 feet; August to October; orange, striped with crimson. An erect vigorous grower, with flowers in large, branching heads.

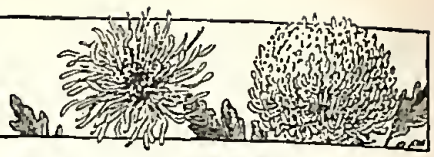
HELIANTHUS. Perennial Sunflowers. These well-known garden favorites thrive in any soil and are invaluable for cutting purposes. When planted in masses they give bold effects and are one of the most useful hardy plants for the shrubbery border.

H. doronicoides. 4 feet; July and August; yellow.

H. giganteus. 6 to 10 feet; August to October; pale yellow.

H. Maximiliana. 6 to 8 feet; September; deep yellow. An excellent variety for dry places.

H. mollis. 4 feet; September and October; golden yellow.



HELIANTHUS multiflorus, var. flore pleno. 4 feet; July and August; golden yellow. A double variety, producing large flowers in great profusion.

H. multiflorus, var. maximus. 5 to 6 feet; July to September; golden yellow. This variety bears enormous flowers 6 inches and over in diameter, and is one of the showiest.

H. orgyalis. 6 feet; September and October; golden yellow. The single flowers are of medium size. This is one of the best varieties.

H. rigidus. 3 feet; July to October; golden yellow. The flowers have dark centers, and it is one of the best varieties.

HELIOPSIS. A useful plant for places where the helianthus grows too large. They bloom all summer, and are excellent for cutting purposes.

H. lævis, var. Pitcheriana. 3 feet; June to October; orange-yellow.

HELLEBORUS. Christmas Rose. These are the earliest plants to bloom, frequently coming into flower in the open ground in early March, and if covered with a frame will bloom by Christmas.

H. niger. 6 inches; March; white. Excellent for rockeries and shady places.

H. niger, var. atrorubens. 6 inches; March; deep purple.

HEMEROCALLIS. Yellow Day Lily. Excellent plants with grass-like foliage and dark orange-colored flowers, borne in panicles on long stems. They are exceptionally hardy, thrive in any good soil, and are especially fine when planted in moist or shady places. (See plate on page 152.)

H. aurantiaca, var. major. 1½ feet; July; orange. The flowers of this variety are much larger than the others given in this class.

H. Dumortierii. 1½ to 2 feet; June and July; orange-yellow.

H. fulva. 2½ to 3 feet; July and August; deep tawny yellow.

H. fulva, var. Kwanso. Double Orange Lily. 2½ to 3 feet; July and August; orange-yellow, shaded copper.

H. fulva, var. Kwanso variegata. 2½ to 3 feet; July; orange-yellow. Specially attractive for its beautiful foliage, which is marked with a stripe of white down the middle of each leaf. This is one of the best variegated foliage plants, and holds its color well throughout the season.

HEPATICA. Liver Leaf. A handsome little plant with bronzy evergreen foliage and pretty flowers. Excellent for shady places and rockeries.

H. triloba. 6 inches; April; white and blue.

HEUCHERA. Alum Root. These are very neat-growing showy plants, with excellent foliage, forming compact clumps, and the flowers on long stems are borne well above the foliage. Very desirable plants for the rockery or border, and, although preferring sunny situations, will thrive in the shade.

H. sanguinea. 18 inches; June to September; coral-red.

H. sanguinea, var. alba. 18 inches; June to September; pure white.



HIBISCUS. One of the showiest of herbaceous plants and an excellent variety for planting in damp or marshy ground; but it does not need these conditions in order to insure satisfaction, as we grow it to perfection at Andorra on very high, hilly ground. One of the finest plants for massing.

H. Moscheutos, var. Crimson Eye. 5 feet; July to September; white, with crimson center. Single flowers, often 5 inches in diameter.

HOLLYHOCKS. See *Althæa rosea*.

IBERIS. Candytuft. Beautiful dwarf plants with rich evergreen foliage, which is literally covered with flowers in the early spring. For the front of borders or for rockeries it is exceptionally good.

I. sempervirens. 6 inches; April and May; pure white.

I. Tenoreana. 6 inches; May; purplish or whitish.

IRIS. The Fleur-de-lis of the French, the Iris of our gardens, are admirable hardy border plants. There are varieties and colors innumerable, in flowers large and handsome, exhibiting beautiful shades and variegations. The great Japan group (*I. lævigata*) is especially rich and distinct, having been improved and hybridized in Japan and other countries until its flowers now glitter in many strange, rich colors, and are of enormous size. All Irises are benefited by moist situations and abundance of water when in flower, but they will all grow well in ordinary garden soil. The collection of Iris at Andorra is exceptionally large and fine, and well worth a visit in blooming time.

I. atroviolacea. A tall grower, producing delicate violet blooms in late May.

I. cristata. 6 inches; April and May; light blue, spotted with yellow. An excellent sort for massing in damp and shady places.

I. Florentina. A dwarf grower, valuable for border work, generally known as White Iris, though the outer segments are tinted with lavender.

IRIS GERMANICA. German Iris

For the wild garden, shrubbery border and margins of water, there is no better nor more beautiful plant than the German Iris. Like all others of their family, the varieties thrive best in low situations, and can be planted even in marshy ground. They bloom early, and in their coloring the variety is endless, comprising every shade of purple, bronze, gold, blue, white, etc. The following list was selected from over one hundred varieties:

Cengalti. Standard petals light blue, veined with dark blue; fall petals veined and purple tinted.

Cordelia. Standard petals pale blue; fall petals rosy pink.

Edina. Clear satin blue, marked with dark blue.

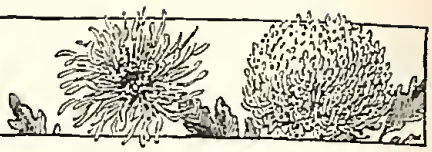
Eytheria. Tall; a very light purple-tinted variety, veined with purple; very delicate.

Gazelle. Standard petals white, heavily frilled with clear blue; fall petals white, edged blue.

Hortense. Tall; light yellow, tinted with brown veins. One of the lightest varieties.

Jordeans. A delicate red-lilac.

Penelope. Light bluish white, veined with violet; a striking and distinct variety.



IRIS GERMANICA. continued

Queen of May. Tall; rosy lilac, veined with yellow; distinct.

Sappho. Tall; azure-blue.

Thorbecke. A very delicate sulphur-yellow.

Hericart de Thury. Standard petals light blue; fall petals deep rich blue. A very striking variety.

La Tristesse. Standard petals dull yellow-bronze; fall petals veined with maroon, dashed with purple.

Lacruce. Standard petals tinted yellow and blue; fall petals lightly veined with blue.

Mexicana. Dwarf. Standard petals yellow; fall petals veined with purple. Very distinct.

No. 278. Very early; a most dedided deep rich dark blue.

Rolandiana. Standard petals blue; fall petals reddish purple.

Thovista. Standard petals light blue; fall petals dark blue.

Walneriana. Very early; a most decided deep dark blue.

No. 280. Standard petals blue; fall petals purple, marked very distinctly near base of petals with white. A very clear blue.

No. 281. Dwarf; standard petals deep rich yellow; fall petals deep maroon, veined with yellow. A good bloom.

No. 282. Standard petals light blue; fall petals deep rich blue. A fine variety.

Calypso. Milk-white, dashed with violet-blue.

IRIS LÆVIGATA; syn., KÆMPFERI. Japanese Iris

These are fine border plants flowering in June. In congenial situations they grow 3 to 3½ feet and on stems 3 to 4 feet long, producing flowers from 10 to 12 inches in diameter, and delicate as orchids. Colors are brilliant and striking, in shades of blue, purple and red; white marked with shades of these colors and yellow, and pure white. We can select varieties to cover the full blooming period. (See plate on page 162.) The following list is the choice of a large collection:

ABBREVIATIONS

Index letters signify: *D*, double; *S*, single; *T*, tall grower.

Antelope. (*D*) White ground, marbled with red and purple; yellow center.

Anna Boylen. (*D*) Deep purplish blue, tinted with crimson-purple and flaked with white.

Apollo. (*S*) Pure white; distinct pink center.

Apple Blossom. (*S*) White, spotted with pink.

B. Hallock. (*D*) Delicate lavender, lightly veined with white; crimped petals.

Blue Bird. (*S*) Dwarf; deep velvet blue.

Blue Jay. (*D*, *T*) Sky-blue, with distinct white lines.

Diana. (*D*, *T*) White, veined with violet-purple.

Dinah. (*D*) Reddish pink, flaked with white.

Eclaire. (*D*, *T*) White, lightly veined with blue; throat amber.

Eclipse. (*D*) Reddish purple.

Eugene. (*S*, *T*) White, light pink, blush center.

Exquisite. (*S*) Purplish blue.

Gold Bound. (*D*, *T*) Pure white; base of petals golden yellow.

Granite. (*S*, *T*) Purple, spotted and flaked with white.

Gypsie. (*D*) Lavender and white; rich color.



No. 1, Hardy Chrysanthemums. See page 143. No. 2, Rock Garden.



Hemerocallis (Yellow Day Lily). See page 148.



A Border Planting at Andorra.



IRIS LÆVIGATA (JAPAN IRIS). continued

Hannibal. (*D*) White, veined with purple.

Hyde Park. (*D*, *T*) Reddish purple, blotched with white.

Isabella. (*D*, *T*) Pale blue, changing to ashy gray.

J. C. Vaughan. (*D*) Dwarf; pure white.

Tahoe. (*D*) Blue, shaded with purple and veined with white.

Mahogany. (*D*, *T*) Dark red, shaded maroon.

Mrs. C. T. Saxton. (*D*) Extra double; pure white; enormous flowers. An exceptionally good bloom.

Mt. Hood. (*D*, *T*) Deep blue; good form.

Navaho. (*S*) Pink ground, veined with lavender.

Norma. (*D*) Deep lavender, center deep lilac and yellow.

Oriole. (*D*) Crimson.

Orion. (*D*) Reddish pink, white center and veined with white.

Oscar. (*S*, *T*) Rosy white, veined with lavender.

Paragon. (*D*) Rich velvety purple.

Princess Clothilda. (*D*) Ash gray, blushed with purple.

Prince C. de Rohan. (*D*) Deep, rich, shining dark blue.

Pyramid. (*D*, *T*) Lilac-blue, veined, white center.

Quakeress. (*S*) Pink, veined with blue, blue blotch at yellow center.

Red Ridinghood. Fine amaranth, veined with white.

Robt. Craig. (*D*, *T*) French gray-white, tinted with purple on center petals.

Senator Lexow. (*S*) Indigo-blue; great wavy petals a foot across.

Shadow. (*S*) Deep purple.

Souvenir. (*S*) Rosy pink, distinct blue veins, pink center.

Templeton. (*D*) Light violet, shaded with reddish pink and flaked with white.

Vesta. (*S*, *T*) Rosy pink, finely veined with white, center petals purple.

Victor. (*D*) White, veined with violet and porcelain-blue.

Violet Cap. (*S*) Purple and white.

Wm. Fell. (*D*) White, veined with indigo.

Zenobia. (*D*) Deep purplish pink, shaded and veined with white, light margin to edge of petals.

IRIS pallida dalmatica. A rare sort. Strong grower, producing large light blue flowers in early June.

I. pallida speciosa. A very desirable sort, producing bright indigo-blue flowers on long stems; early June; fragrant.

I. Pseudacorus. Very robust variety; the broad, dark green foliage gives a splendid setting to the numerous bright deep yellow flowers of late May and early June.

I. pumila alba. Of extremely dwarf habit, it is highly valuable for border work. Flowers of pure white, produced on very short, stocky stems. Flowers early.

I. Sibirica. This variety forms sturdy clumps and flowers profusely on long stems; flowers of bright lilac-blue. May and June. (Later than var. orientalis.)

I. Sibirica, var. alba. An extremely dainty variety, with very narrow foliage and delicate white flowers.



IRIS Sibirica, var. orientalis. Much darker blue than Sibirica; grows about the same height and blooms earlier.

I. tectorum. A dwarf sort from Japan. Foliage is good and the bright lilac flowers, delicately streaked with violet, make it very desirable.

KNIPHOFIA. Flame Flower. Very showy plants, with good green grass-like foliage and tall, showy spikes of brilliant flowers. They are strong growers, suitable for the herbaceous border or for shrubberies, and prefer a rich, well-drained soil. Should be mulched for winter protection.

K. aloides; syn., Tritoma Uvaria. 3 feet; August and September; crimson, shaded to yellow.

K. Pfitzerii. 3 to 4 feet; July to October; orange-scarlet to salmon. An extremely prolific bloomer, with flower-spikes 3 to 4 feet in height, and heads of bloom a foot long. An excellent bedder.

LAVANDULA. Lavender. The common Lavender, which is well known for its aromatic foliage and fragrant flowers. It is a good border plant and thrives in ordinary soil; also valuable for dry and waste places.

L. vera. 18 inches; June to October; deep lavender-blue.

LIATRIS. Blazing Star. Late summer- and autumn-flowering plants, thriving in ordinary garden soil, and giving excellent results even in poor thin soil. They require little care.

L. graminifolia. 2 feet; August to September; rosy purple.

L. spicata. 3 to 4 feet; September; deep purple.

LILIUM tigrinum. Tiger Lily. 3 to 4 feet; July and August; bright red, marked with large purplish spots. One of the older garden plants, which will give satisfaction in any soil and produce superb effects when planted in masses.

LOBELIA. Cardinal Flower. Excellent border plants, which prefer a deep, moist loam. In very dry weather a heavy mulching and frequent watering will be of value. They are excellent both for foliage and flower.

L. cardinalis. 2 feet; September; scarlet. The flowers of this variety are of an intense bright color, and it is one of the most showy of all our native flowers.

L. fulgens, var. Queen Victoria. 2 feet; August and September; deep scarlet. The foliage of this variety is bronzy crimson, rich and effective.

L. syphilitica. Blue Lobelia. 2 feet; August and September; deep blue. The plant forms a very compact bush, and the spikes of brilliant flowers are carried well above the foliage.

LYCHNIS. Lamp Flower. These valuable border plants prefer a light rich loam and sunny situations. For borders or rockeries they are almost indispensable.

L. Chalcedonica. London Pride. 2 to 3 feet; July to September; vermilion-scarlet. Excellent for cutting purposes.



LYCHNIS Coronaria; syn., Agrostemma Coronaria. Rose Campion. 1½ to 2 feet; June and July; bright crimson flowers. A plant with showy silvery white foliage and brilliant flowers. Excellent for borders, and will thrive in shady places, growing well even where the tree roots interfere with grass and other plants.

L. Coronaria, var. alba. 1½ to 2 feet; June and July; white.

L. Flos-cuculi, var. plenissima. Ragged Robin. 1 to 2 feet; May to October; rose. Very double flowers. A persistent bloomer.

L. Haageana. 1½ feet; June and July; brilliant orange-scarlet.

L. vespertina, var. alba plena; syn., alba. White Campion. 12 inches; May to September; white. The flowers of this variety open in the evening. They have a charming fragrance and are excellent for cutting purposes.

L. Viscaria, var. splendens. German Catchfly. 15 inches; June and July; rose-pink. The fragrant flowers are borne on long spikes.

LYSIMACHIA clethroides. Loosestrife. 1½ feet; July to September; pure white. A tall, stout grower, with foliage which colors very richly in the autumn and flowers excellent for cutting purposes.

L. nummularia. Moneywort. 4 inches; June to August; a deep yellow. A low creeping plant, excellent for planting under trees. It forms a dense green carpet, against which the bright flowers are quite showy.

L. punctata; syn., verticillata. 1½ feet; July; yellow.

LYTHRUM, var. roseum superbum. 3 feet; July to September; rosy purple. Excellent for planting in shrubbery borders and low swampy grounds.

MERTENSIA pulmonarioides. Virginia Cowslip. 1 to 1½ feet; May and June; light blue. Graceful little plants, loving a rich loam. Excellent for the rockery or border.

MONARDA. Horsemint. Almost any soil will suit these plants, and they are quite desirable both for their excellent aromatic foliage and showy flowers. Of special value when planted in masses.

M. didyma. Oswego Tea, or Fragrant Balm. 2 feet; August and September; bright scarlet.

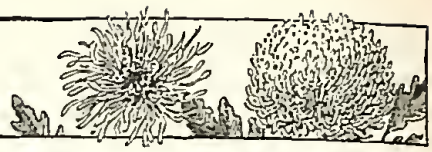
M. didyma, var. splendens. 2 feet; August and September; intense rich crimson-scarlet.

M. fistulosa, var. rosea. Wild Bergamot. 2½ feet; August and September; deep rose.

M. fistulosa, var. media; syn., purpurea. 2½ feet; August; purple.

MYOSOTIS. Forget-me-not. Almost every one is familiar with these pretty little plants; they thrive in moist, half-shady places, are excellent for the rockery, or will also grow to good advantage in sunny positions in the herbaceous border.

M. palustris. 1 foot; May and June; light blue. A broad, spreading plant.



MYOSOTIS laxa. 1 foot; June and July; light blue. A smaller flower than *M. palustris*.

M. alpestris, var. Victoria. 1 foot; May and June; azure-blue. Of bushy growth, bearing large umbels of flowers.

NEPETA glecoma, var. variegata. Ground Ivy. 6 inches; May; light purple. A rapid, spreading cover-plant, which forms a dense, close carpet. The foliage is prettily variegated. Unsurpassed for the rockery.

ŒNOTHERA. Evening Primrose. As garden plants these will be found a highly useful class. They thrive in any ordinary garden soil, preferring sunny situations. These are excellent border plants and quite useful for the rockery or wild garden.

Œ. Missouriensis; syn., macrocarpa. 1 foot; June and July; yellow. A spreading plant, with showy flowers from 4 to 6 inches in diameter.

Œ. fruticosa, var. Youngii. 2 feet; June and August; lemon-yellow. An excellent sort, of stocky growth, and a profuse bloomer.

Œ. speciosa. Tall White Evening Primrose. 1½ feet; June to October; white, changing to pink. The flowers of this variety are fragrant.

OPHIOPOGON Jaburan, var. aureus variegatus. Snake's Beard. 6 inches; September; blue. These form broad, neat clumps with handsome foliage. In this variety it is prettily striped with golden yellow. An excellent plant for the rockery and extremely ornamental.

PACHYSANDRA terminalis. 8 inches; May and June; white. A pretty evergreen plant, thriving in all soils, and making a dense carpet of bright green foliage. The flowers are borne in small spikes.

PÆONIA, HERBACEOUS. In the long list of hardy herbaceous plants which are gaining in favor every year with the plant-loving world, none stand higher than the Herbaceous Peonies. The stately beauty of their bloom in such an infinite variety of colors makes them indispensable for every garden. Many of them have the delicate fragrance of the rose, and seen in masses against a background of dark foliage produce a magnificent effect. They are very hardy and easily grown in any good garden soil, requiring only to be heavily manured every fall. They should have plenty of water at all times, especially when in flower. From our collection we can select collections that will give bloom from early May to the end of June, and a range of colors from pure white to deep purple. We have taken much care to select sorts with fragrant flowers and have noted them in the list. (See plate on page 171.)

ABBREVIATIONS

Index letters signify: *S*, sweet-scented; *D*, dwarf; *VE*, very early; *E*, early; *L*, late; *VL*, very late; *T*, tall grower.

PÆONIA ALBIFLORA; syn., CHINENSIS. Chinese Pæony

This is by far the better-known class of Peonies, and has the greatest number of hybrid varieties. They flower later than the others given here and are the most



effective. The following is a partial list of the varieties carried in stock, and we shall be glad at any time to give a list of the entire collection.

WHITE AND FLESH

Alba plena. Blush white.

Albicans. White.

Canarie. (*S*) White, yellow center.

Duchesse de Theba. Flesh white.

Faust. (*S*) Flesh.

Hector. (*D*) Blush white, shaded to shell-pink.

Madame Vilmorin. Guard petals blush, center white flaked with crimson.

Octavie Demay. (*S*) Flesh-colored, buff reflex.

Queen Victoria. Broad blush guard petals, with compact flesh center.

Whiteleyi. Blush white with cream center.

No. 351. (*S*, *T*) Paper-white. Fine full flower, very large.

PINK

Chateaubriand. Rose-pink.

Madame Pelissier. Pink guard petals, light rose center; very loose, showing seed-pods.

Rosea. Pink.

Soeur Rosalie. Guard petals bright pink, edged with white, center petals delicately edged with maroon; flowers good size. Good habit.

No. 335. Rose-pink.

No. 341. Broad pink guard petals; center full, incurved, of salmon-pink.

RED AND PURPLE

Ambroise Verschaffelt. Purple.

Brennus. (*L*) Crimson.

Colurens. Magenta-red.

Dalachei. (*L*) Crimson.

Fulgida. (*L*) Deep crimson-purple.

Madame Lebon. Bright cherry-red with satiny tint. Enormous flower.

Paul Verdier. (*D*, *L*) Dark rosy carmine.

Rubra. Red; strong grower; large flower.

Verschaffeltii. Deep red.

No. 358. (*T*, *L*) Dark red; very tall, strong grower. Flowers full-globular.

No. 359. Semi-double; cherry-red; good color; large, loose, open flower.

ROSE

Artemise. Rose, slightly flesh-colored, with lilac reflex.

Clarissa. Rosy pink.

Grand Sultan. (*E*) Silvery rose; large.

J. B. Rendatler. Lively satiny rose.

Lady Bramwell. Silvery rose. Good size and substance; a very satisfactory bloomer.

Madame Bollet. Flesh-rose with white reflex.

Madame Calot. (*S*) Buff, center rose.

Madame Chaumy. (*L*) Satiny rose, center flesh.

Madame de Muyssart. (*VL*) Lively rose; large; good form.

Madame Ducel. Salmon-rose, striped with silvery white; large.

Marie Houillon. (*L*) Light satiny rose.

Modeste Geurin. Cherry rose. Large, full, globular flower.

Princess Mathilde. Rose, slightly violet. Enormous flower.

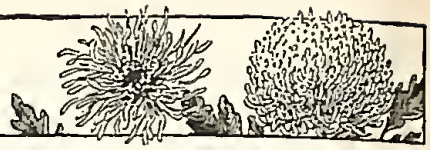
Rose Quintal. (*D*, *L*) Transparent carmine-rose.

Saturnalia. Lilac rose, silvery tinted. Enormous flower.

Sidoni. Lilac rose, dark center.

Tricolor plena. (*D*) Rose, flesh and white. Very floriferous.

No. 334. (*VE*) Silvery rose. Full broad flower.



SINGLE HERBACEOUS PEONIES

WHITE

Bridesmaid. (*D*) White, blushed with shell-pink.

Medon. (*D*) Blush.

Quintilius. (*D*) White; long golden stamens.

PINK

Abrupolis. Pink.

Larissa. (*T*) Pink.

RED AND PURPLE

Comus. Light purple.

Eclat. Purple.

Lucrinus. (*T*) Crimson.

Mardonius. (*D*) Crimson. Compaet grower.

ROSE

Josephine. Rose. Large flower, very good color.

VARIOUS SPECIES

Pæonia corallina. (*VE*) A very spreading sort. The flowers are early, following the speeies *P. tenuifolia* and preeeding *P. alba flora*. Flowers single, purple-red, and followed by seed-pods with very showy blaek and coral-red seed.

P. officinalis. (*VE*) A very early sort, with excellent dark green foliage and brilliant showy flowers. In sueeession of bloom they follow *P. tenuifolia* and are always in great demand, as they produee the best flowers of any of the early sorts.

P. officinalis, var. rubra plena. Double; brilliant, deep crimson; much sought for to use as a cut flower.

P. officinalis, var. rosea plena. Double; beautiful clear pink.

P. tenuifolia. (*VE*) Growing 12 to 18 inches, with dark, finely cut foliage, and bearing large showy flowers. This is the earliest variety to bloom, and when well established they form beautiful clumps. The flowers are single and rich crimson.

P. tenuifolia, var. flore pleno. Flowers dense, double and brilliant crimson.

P. triternata. An early-flowering species about 18 inches in height, with rounded leaves of grayish green, and bears single bright red flowers.

PAPAVER. Poppy. No class of garden plants give more satisfaction or produee more brilliant effeet than the Poppies. This is speeially true of *P. orientalis* and *P. bracteatum;* strong growers, with exeellent foliage and large, brilliant, showy flowers. No border should be without them, as they can be grown sueeessfully in any soil.

P. orientale. Oriental Poppy. 2 feet; June; orange-scarlet. A magnifieent variety.

P. bracteatum. 4 feet; June; blood-red, with black bar at base of petal. This variety is large, rieh and distinet.

P. nudicaule. Iceland Poppy. 1 foot; June to October; colors from pure white and yellow to deepest orange-searlet. The most profuse bloomer of this class. The flowers, on slender stalks, are earried well above the pretty, fern-like foliage.

PARDANTHUS. See Belemcanda.

PENTSTEMON. Beard Tongue. An excellent class for the border and rockery or for massing. Their cultivation is easy in ordinary garden soil; they are persistent bloomers and the flowers are useful for cutting purposes.

P. barbatus. 3 feet; July and August; deep scarlet. The flowers are borne in long, showy spikes.

P. lævigatus, var. Digitalis. 3 feet; July and August; pure white. A strong grower, with large flowers in long spikes.

P. ovatus. 2 to 3 feet; July and August; blue, changing to purple.

P. puniceus. 2 feet; July and August; scarlet.

PERENNIAL PHLOX. This notable family of hardy perennials is perhaps the most widely known and popular of all the various plants which we have in our gardens, and each year finds the newer and showier varieties increasing through the hybridizer's skill. Certainly no perennial is more worthy of culture, more satisfactory in every situation, or more effective, either as individual plants or grouped in masses in shrubbery beds. All of the Phloxes, with the exception of the dwarf form, are well adapted for cutting, and are exceedingly floriferous. The plants begin to bloom in midsummer, and the garden borders can be kept aflame with great flower-cones from June until frost. Already they run through the whole gamut of colors in shades delicate or deep and rich, with flowers ringed, eyed, shaded and self-colored. Although the Phloxes are bold and hardy in their growth, thriving even in poor soils and situations, they appreciate deep, rich ones, and pay a royal tribute to all extra care bestowed. Every shoot of the plants is usually topped by a heavy pyramidal cluster. (See plate on page 172.)

P. divaricata; syn., Canadensis. 1 to 1½ feet; April and May; lilac-blue. An exceptionally attractive border plant and useful for rockery work. It prefers a rich soil, but thrives well in woods and low grounds.

PHLOX PANICULATA; syn., DECUSSATA. Perennial Phlox

Two to 4 feet. These are the well-known garden forms, and the following list names an excellent collection with a wide range of color. They flower from early June until late October.

Albatre. White, extra dwarf; dense panicles.

Argon. Large panicles of large flowers, delicate rose, shaded salmon.

Astier Rehu. Large flowers, with undulated petals; violet-purple, with large white center.

Bacchante. Dark crimson, shading lighter to center.

Brantome. Well-formed flowers, groseille red, violet center.

Czarina. Pure white; pyramidal spikes.

Candeur. Pure white; extra dwarf.

Caran de Ache. Rosy carmine, tinged with rose; fine truss.

Champs Elysee. Intense rich purple-crimson.

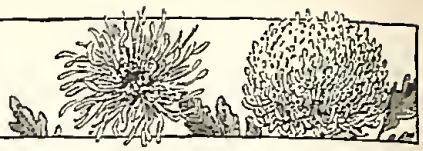
Coccinea. Rich, glowing crimson.

Coquelicot. Fine pure scarlet, with bright crimson eye.

Derviche. Dark lilac, purplish violet center; flowers very large, of perfect form.

Eclaireur. Flowers immense, carmine; salmon center, rosy white star.

Etna. Fine salmon-scarlet, with dark crimson eye—a bright, rich color.



PHLOX PANICULATA (PERENNIAL PHLOX), continued

Fantome. Perfectly formed flowers, very large; well-defined pure white, surrounded by clear violet.

General Chanzy. Very bright, dark salmon.

Girondin. Very large, perfectly formed flowers; dark carmine-rose, shading blush to center.

Henri Murger. Large, pure white, large carmine center; very fine; better than Mrs. Dwyer.

Independence. Pure white, large flowers; earlier than Czarina.

Iris. Dark purple-violet.

J. H. Slocum. Vivid crimson, with dark eye.

James Galloway. Cherry-red.

La Vague. Silvery rose, large flowers.

Lothair. Cerise-salmon, with crimson eye.

Lord Raleigh. Large flowers; dark violet, shading to blue, center purple.

La Feu de Monde. Flame color; late.

Mad. Pape Carpentier. Dwarf. Pure white; very early.

Madame P. Langier. Salmon-pink, dark eye.

Montagnard. Flowers of perfect form; large, dark red, purple eye.

Matador. Flame color.

Madame Muret. Flame color; early.

Nettie Stewart. White, with pink eye.

Norwood. Large flowers and spike; bright magenta-crimson.

Ornament. Bright clear rose; very large, pyramidal panicles. Blooms from early summer until fall.

Pantheon. Very large flowers; rose, light center.

R. P. Struthers. Bright salmon, crimson eye.

Suffrage. Lilac-mauve; large rose center.

Sylphide. Panicles of very large, pure white flowers.

Thebadie. Perfect flowers, light rose.

William Muhle. Shiny rose and white, carmine-red eye.

PHLOX subulata. Ground, or Moss Pink. 4 inches; May; rose. As a cover-plant and for rockery work we know of nothing that exceeds this and the following variety. The foliage is excellent, forming a dense, close carpet of green, and when in flower the plants are a sheet of color.

P. subulata, var. alba. 4 inches; May; white.

PHYSOSTEGIA Virginiana. 3 feet; July and August; rose. Flowers in showy spikes.

PLATYCODON. Chinese Bell-flower. Very showy border plants, forming stout bushes, and bearing large quantities of beautiful bell-shaped flowers.

P. grandiflorum. Balloon-flower. 1½ feet; June to October; blue.

P. grandiflorum, var. alba. 1½ feet; June to October; white. An extremely pretty variety. (See plate on page 172.)

P. grandiflorum, var. Japonicum flore pleno. 1 to 1½ feet; June to October; deep blue. One of the showiest sorts.

P. grandiflorum, var. Mariesi. 12 inches; June to October; blue.



Japanese Iris. Showing size of flowers grown at Andorra.

See page 150.



Iris Kæmpferi. See page 150.



HERBACEOUS PLANTS

POLEMONIUM. Jacob's Ladder. These are valued as much for their handsome, deeply cut, dark green foliage as for their clusters of showy flowers. Well adapted for garden or rockery, and thrive in ordinary soils.

P. cæruleum. 1½ to 2 feet; May to July; deep blue.

P. cæruleum, var. album. 1½ to 2 feet; May to July; pure white.

POTENTILLA grandiflora. 1 foot; June and July; red and orange. A beautiful perennial with handsome foliage, and flowers in broad heads, which are borne well above the foliage. Excellent for massing.

PRIMULA. Primrose. A class of excellent plants for the border, but of special value in the rockery. They thrive in rich, well-drained soil, preferring partly shaded positions, although they will give satisfaction in a sunny border.

P. Sieboldi, var. Queen of Whites. 9 inches; May; pure white.

P. Sieboldi, var. Sirius. 9 inches; May; rich crimson-rose, with white eye.

P. suaveolens. English Cowslip. 1 foot; May; yellow and orange.

P. veris. 6 inches; May; in a large variety of colors.

P. vulgaris. Primrose. 6 inches; May; yellow.

PYRETHRUM. Feverfew. Of all hardy plants suitable for cutting none are more beautiful. They thrive in any good soil, but prefer it light, rich and well drained. The plants have excellent foliage, and the beautiful showy flowers are borne on long stems.

P. roseum, var. Aphrodite. 1½ feet; June and July; double white.

P. roseum, var. King Oscar. 1½ feet; June and July; double purple.

P. roseum, var. Marquis of Salisbury. 1½ feet; June and July; double, deep pink.

RUDBECKIA. A class of well-known border plants, thriving in ordinary soil and forming handsome bushes with beautiful flowers, suitable for cutting purposes. Possibly the best is variety *R. laciniata*, which is generally known as the Golden Glow.

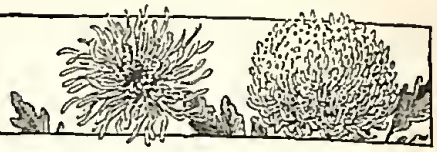
R. laciniata, var. Golden Glow. 6 feet; July to September; golden yellow. Very large, double dahlia-like flowers, borne in great masses. An extremely showy plant.

R. Newmani. 1½ feet; August and September; yellow.

R. triloba. 3 feet; August and September; deep yellow. The flowers of this variety are small but very attractive.

SANTOLINA incana. Lavender-cotton. 1 foot; July; deep yellow. This plant forms a broad, densely branched evergreen bush, with intensely silvery foliage, and is very effective either for the border or rockery.

SCABIOSA Caucasica. Mourning Bride. 18 inches; June; lilac-blue. An excellent border plant, useful for cutting purposes. The flowers are borne on long stems.



SEDUM. Stone Crop. These plants are excellent for the rockery or border and invaluable for covering dry banks where little else will thrive. Their foliage is of particularly beautiful colors, and the flowers are odd and showy.

S. Rhodiola; syn., roseum. 12 inches; August; light pink. A very neat-growing plant.

S. sexangulare. 6 inches; June, July; yellow.

S. spectabilis. 1 foot; September and October; rose. Flowers are borne in broad, flat, showy heads.

S. telephoides. 1 foot; July and August; pink. The foliage of this variety is purple and it holds its color well.

SOLIDAGO. Goldenrod. Every one is familiar with the beautiful Goldenrod that brightens our fields and roadsides during the late fall, but it is not generally known that they are excellent plants for the border or wild garden. The dwarfer sorts may be used to advantage in the rockery. They thrive in almost any soil, transplant easily, and either for their effects in masses or for cutting purposes are unexcelled by any fall flower. The following are a few of the best and most distinct varieties.

S. altissima. 4 feet; September and October; yellow.

S. bicolor. 2½ feet; September and October; white. Known commonly as "Silver-rod." An excellent plant for shady positions.

S. cæsia. 3 feet; September and October; yellow. The stems of this variety are purple.

S. latifolia. 2 feet; September and October; yellow. Large foliage and very large flowers.

S. serotina. 3 feet; September; bright golden yellow.

S. serotina, var. gigantea. 5 to 6 feet; October; yellow. An exceptionally strong grower.

SPIRÆA. Goat's Beard, or Meadow Sweet. Plants growing well in ordinary garden soil, but thriving best in a rich loam. Of equal value for the shrubbery border or wild garden, as they form handsome bushes with excellent foliage, and the large heads of showy flowers are carried well above the foliage. They cannot be spoken of too highly, and should be in every collection.

S. Aruncus. 4 to 5 feet; June and July; white. An excellent plant for moist and shady places, and the flowers are produced in immense branched panicles.

S. filipendula flore pleno. 2 feet; June and July; clear white. The large showy heads of flowers are carried well above the beautiful fern-like dark green foliage.

S. palmata. 2 feet; June and July; deep crimson; possibly the finest of this class.

S. palmata var. elegans. 3 feet; June and July; pure white, with crimson anthers. A rich and beautiful variety, doing well in moist places.



SPIRÆA Ulmaria. 3 feet; June and July; white. One of the most beautiful and excellent for cutting.

S. venusta. 3 feet; June and July; deep pink. Fragrant.

STACHYS Betonica; syn., Betonica rosea. 1 foot; July and August; rosy pink. An excellent plant, forming compact clumps, with deep green, pretty foliage, and bearing flowers in small spikes. An excellent plant for the rockery.

STATICE. Sea Lavender. Useful rockery plants, preferring rich, well-drained soil. The foliage is deep green and leathery; the flowers, in large-branched panicles, are carried well above the foliage.

S. Tatarica; syn., incana. 15 inches; June to August; bright red.

S. Gmelini. 18 inches; July to September; blue.

STOKESIA cyanea. Stokes' Aster. 1½ to 2 feet; July to October; lavender-blue. One of the very best border and rockery plants, thriving in any soil. The foliage is handsome, and from early July until frost the plants are covered with clusters of broad flowers, often 4 inches in diameter. As it is a low grower, it is very useful for borders.

THALICTRUM. Meadow Rue. These thrive in any garden soil, and are of equal value for the border or rockery. They have handsome foliage, and the showy flowers on long stems are carried well above it.

T. adiantifolium. 1½ feet. May and June; yellow.

T. aquilegifolium. Feathered Columbine. 2 feet; May and June; white.

THERMOPSIS Caroliniana. 4 feet; June and July; yellow. A handsome plant, producing long spikes of showy flowers.

TRADESCANTIA. Spiderwort. These are very bushy plants, with deep green, attractive foliage, and of equal value for the border or rockery. They thrive in any soil, and produce a constant succession of handsome flowers from early summer until frost.

T. Virginiana. 2 feet; June to October; bright purple.

T. Virginiana, var. alba. 2 feet; June to October; pure white.

TROLLIUS Europæus. Globe Flower. 2 feet; May to August; bright yellow. This plant has handsome dark green, finely cut foliage, and the brilliant yellow flowers, resembling immense buttercups, are carried well above the foliage. An excellent variety for the border or rockery.

VERNONIA. Iron Weed. Strong-growing plants, with pretty foliage, and bearing showy heads of flowers. Excellent for the back rows of borders, and may be used with shrubbery to good effect.

V. Arkansana. 5 feet; August and September; red.

T. Baldwini. 4 feet; August and September; purple.



VERONICA. Speedwell. Beautiful hardy plants for either the border or the rockery, thriving in any soil and giving a constant succession of flowers from spring until frost. The dwarfer sorts make excellent cover-plants.

V. longifolia, var. subsessilis. 2 feet; August to October; deep bright blue. The best of the large-growing varieties.

V. longifolia, var. rosea. 1½ feet; June to August; rose.

V. rupestris. Rock Speedwell. 8 inches; May and June; bright blue. This variety forms a thick, dense bush, with deep green foliage, and when in bloom is literally covered with its bright flowers.

V. spicata. 1½ feet; June to September; bright blue. Flowers are borne in long spikes and continue for several weeks.

V. spicata, var. alba. 1½ feet; June to September; pure white.

V. Virginica. 4 feet; August and September; pure white. The flowers are borne in long spikes, often 18 inches in length.

VINCA. Periwinkle. For covering bare spaces under trees, and as a cover-plant in the rockery this is not surpassed by any perennial. It is a dense, close, but rapid grower, the long, trailing shoots rooting at intervals and forming a dense, dark green carpet, which is lighted up by the showy flowers borne in profusion in the spring and occasionally throughout the summer.

V. minor. 6 inches; May; bright blue.

V. minor, var. alba. 6 inches; May; pure white.

Ferns

Every place has some nook or corner where these beautiful plants can be used to good advantage. They are most at home in moist, shady spots, but these conditions are not absolutely necessary, and we give below varieties that will thrive in the open border. A prime necessity is rich, loose and fine soil, full of "humus" or leaf-mold, such as ferns thrive in when they grow naturally. Hard, clay ground is not fit for ferns.

(*) For shady places. (†) For the open border.

*Adiantum pedatum. Maidenhair Fern.

*Aspidium acrostichoides. Wood Fern.

*A. Goldianum. Shield Fern.

†Asplenium Filix-fœmina. Lady Fern.

*Botrychium Virginianum. Moonwort.

†Dicksonia punctilobula. Gossamer Fern.

†Nephrodium Filix-mas. Male Fern.

†Onoclea struthiopteris. Ostrich Fern.

†Osmunda gracilis. Flowering Fern.

†O. Claytoniana. Flowering Fern.

†Polypodium falcatum.

*Woodwardia angustifolia. Chain Fern.

Hedge Plants

EVERGREEN TREES

Biota orientalis. Chinese Arborvitæ.
Picea excelsa. Norway Spruce.
Retinospora plumosa. Japan Cypress. Dwarf.
R. plumosa aurea. Golden Japan Cypress. Dwarf.
Taxus baccata. English Yew.
Thuya occidentalis. American Arborvitæ.
T. occidentalis Wareana. Siberian Arborvitæ.
Tsuga Canadensis. Hemlock.

EVERGREEN SHRUBS

Azalea amœna.
Buxus sempervirens. Common Tree Box.
B. sempervirens suffruticosa. Dwarf Edging Box.
Cratægus pyracantha. Evergreen Thorn.
C. pyracantha Lelandii. Leland's Thorn.
Euonymus Japonica.
Ilex crenata microphylla. Japanese Holly.
Mahonia aquifolia. Holly-leaved Mahonia.
M. Japonica. Japanese Mahonia.

DECIDUOUS TREES

Acer Tataricum, var. Ginnala. Tartarian Maple.
Carpinus Americana. American Hornbeam.
C. Betulus. European Hornbeam.
Cratægus Crus-galli. Cockspur Thorn.
C. Oxyacantha. English Hawthorn.
Fagus sylvatica. English Beech.
Gleditschia triacanthos. Honey Locust.
Maclura aurantiaca. Osage Orange.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

Acanthopanax spinosa.
Berberis Thunbergii. Japanese Barberry.
B. Sinensis. Chinese Barberry.
B. vulgaris. Common Barberry.
B. purpurea. Purple Barberry.
Citrus trifoliata. Hardy Orange.
Cydonia Japonica. Japan Quince.
Elæagnus longipes. Japanese Oleaster.
Forsythia viridissima. Golden Bell.
Hibiscus Syriacus. Althæa; Rose of Sharon.
Hippophae rhamnoides. Sea Buckthorn.
Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora.
Ligustrum Amurense. Amoor Privet.
L. Ibota. Siberian Privet.
L. Regelianum. Regel's Privet.
L. Japonica. Japanese Privet.
L. ovalifolium. California Privet.
L. Sinensis. Chinese Privet.
L. vulgaris. Common Privet.
Lonicera Tatarica. Tartarian Bush Honeysuckle.
Rhamnus catharticus. Buckthorn.
Syringa vulgaris. Lilac.
Tamarix.
Viburnum plicatum. Japanese Snowball.
V. plicatum tomentosum. Single Japan Snowball.

GRASSES

Eulalias, in variety.

ROSES

Rosa rugosa. Japanese Rose.
R. rubiginosa. Sweet Briar.
R. microphylla.
R. multiflora.

FLOWERING SHRUBS

Almost any of the Spireas, and such shrubs, will make very satisfactory ornamental hedges.

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800B5T33

Designed, Illustrated and Printed by J. Horace McFarland Company, Horticultural Printers, Harrisburg, Pa.